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CHATTANOOGA

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

MISSIONARY RIDGE

ORCHARD KNOB NATIONAL CEMETERY

TENNESSEE RIVER

WALDEN'S RIDGE

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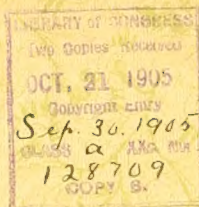


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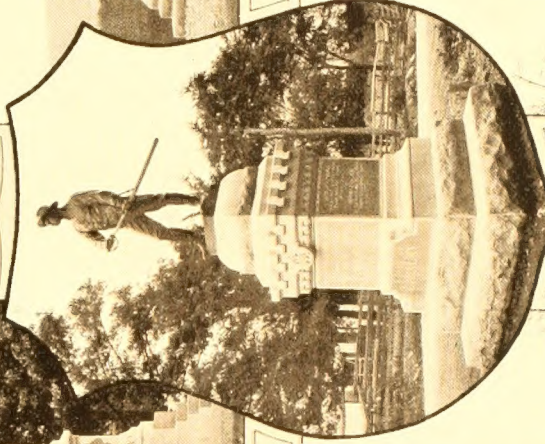
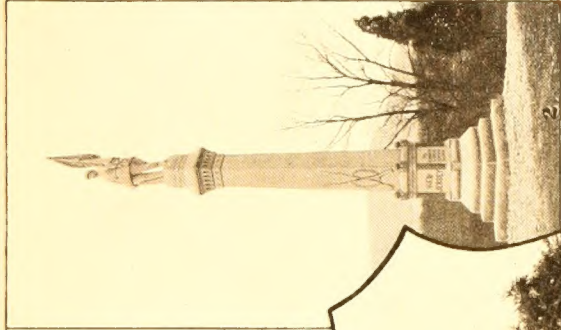
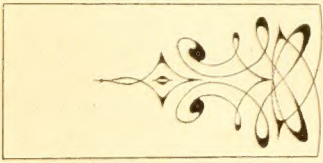
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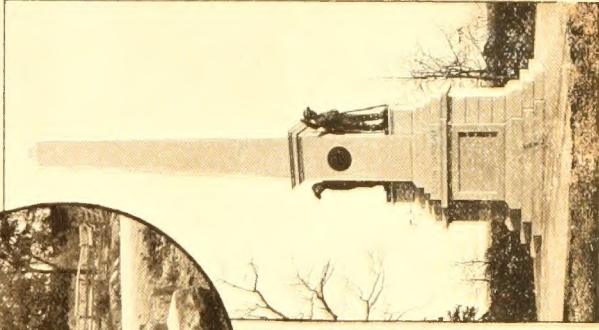
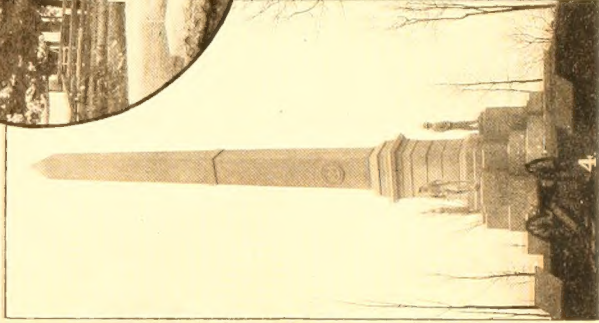
Milton B. Cichs.

INFORMATION

Fifty-five illustrations follow. Descriptive matter appropriate to each illustration will be found on the reverse of each sheet.



1. Iowa -
Mission Ridge
2. New Jersey -
Orchard Knob
3. Tennessee -
Chickamauga
4. Ohio -
Mission Ridge
5. South Carolina -
Chickamauga



CHICKAMAUGA. ORCHARD KNOB AND MISSIONARY RIDGE MONUMENTS.

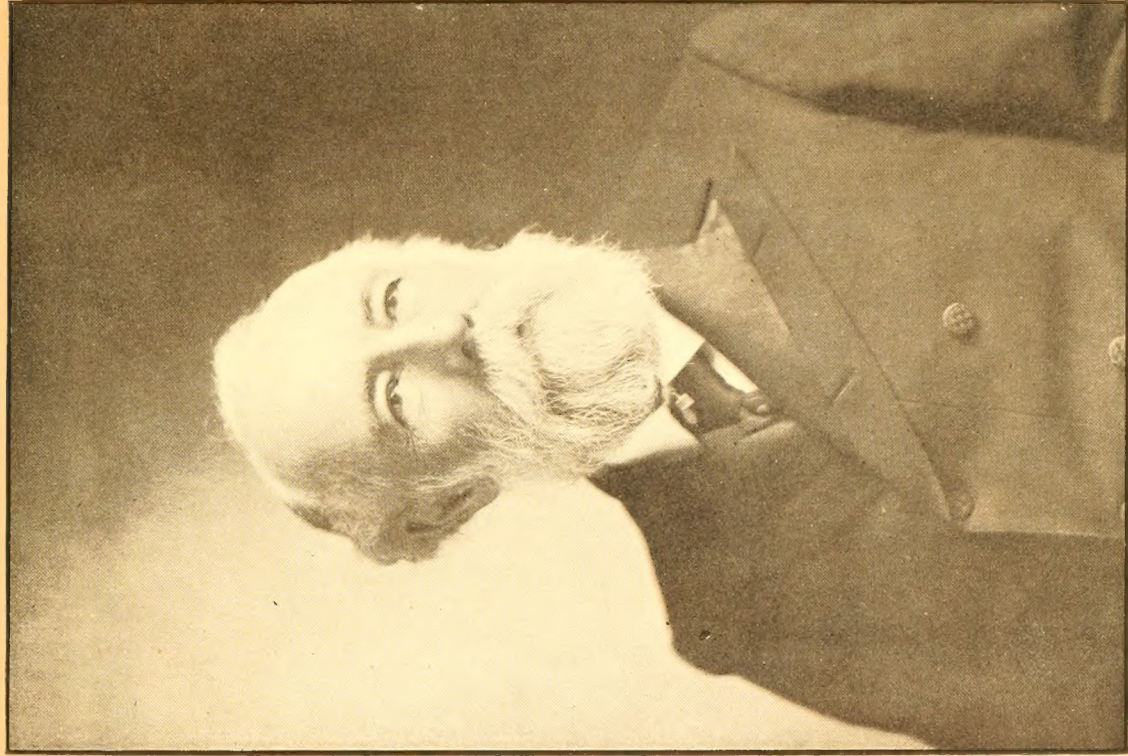
The central monument of this group, reproduced on a larger scale than those which surround it, is by Tennessee to her Confederate cavalry, standing near Cloud Springs, on the Chickamauga battlefield. Tennessee, though so creditably represented in both armies, had no Union troops but cavalry at Chickamauga, though all three branches of the service were found in Bragg's army. Consequently four monuments were erected of the same size and style of stone, each crowned with a soldier in bronze, one each to the Confederate infantry, cavalry and artillery and to the Union cavalry.

The South Carolina monument with bronze infantryman at one side and artilleryman at the other stands at the north end of the Dyer Field, Chickamauga, on a spur of Shodgrass Hill. The leaves of a bronze palmetto tree originally crowning it did not stand the high winds and it was replaced by the shaft now forming the upper part of the monument.

The monument numbered 2, capped by a standard-bearer in stone, is erected by New Jersey at Orchard Knob, whose hot and important battle is overshadowed by the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge on the two days following, but the monument does not commemorate any fighting at that point.

The Iowa monument opposite, likewise surmounted by a figure in stone, holding the flag, is at the northern end of Missionary Ridge, in the Sherman Reservation. This part of the battlefield is less easily accessible and less familiar than the scene of the charge by Thomas' troops, but it saw hard fighting, Sherman meeting determined resistance from Cleburne. The monument stands on ground held by Corse's Brigade, to which it was driven back after an unsuccessful assault on Cleburne's works, Corse being wounded and carried from the field.

The Ohio monument below marks a point farther south on Missionary Ridge and about five eighths of a mile northerly from Bragg's headquarters, part of the ground where Hazen's Brigade of Wood's Division reached the crest. The four statues are of stone. The easterly face shows a young infantry soldier leaning and looking forward, northward gazes a stalwart trooper, an artilleryman looks to the south, while facing westerly, not shown in the picture, a uniformed lad with the bright face of childhood upturned is beating his drum.



GEN. HENRY V. BOYNTON (DECEASED)

GENERAL HENRY VAN NESS BOYNTON.

The name which comes most readily to mind at thought of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park is that of the lamented Boynton.

He drew the bill, and was for many years up to his death, first as historian, and later as president of the commission, actively identified with this great work.

A clergyman's son, born 22 July, 1835, at West Stockbridge, Mass., the family moving later to Ohio, he graduated at nineteen at Woodward College, Cincinnati, and four years later at Kentucky Military Institute, becoming a member of the faculty. His war record, in which were included Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, brought him the brevet of brigadier and the congressional medal of honor, but brought also wounds which caused his mustering out in 1864.

He served a year as war correspondent and more than twenty-seven years as Washington correspondent. He was a brigadier general in our war with Spain and for a time in command of Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. He belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and to the Grignon Club, and was President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland and of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia. He was a communicant of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of Washington. Among his published works was that volume so important to a student of the history that led to the making of the Park, bearing the title of *The National Military Park Chickamauga-Chattanooga*. An *Historical Guide*.

Gen. Boynton's high character, the charm of his kindly personality, and a realization of the great benefits the city had derived from the Park combined to make him greatly beloved in Chattanooga. A jewelled sword was presented to him, a park on Cameron Hill was given his name, and his death at Atlantic City, 3 June, 1905, gave a sense of personal loss such as would have been caused by that of but few of our own citizens. Chattanooga's offer to give him a grave was not accepted, his remains being laid to rest with much honor at Arlington, but a movement is now under way to erect in this city a fitting memorial to testify to the gratitude and esteem of our people. But his great monument is the noble Park which through centuries to come will tell the story of American bravery and patriotism.

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CHATTANOOGA



VIEW FROM SIGNAL POINT, WALDEN'S RIDGE.

FROM SIGNAL POINT—WALDEN'S BRIDGE.

This beautiful view, one of the very finest which Chattanooga's surroundings can boast, is from Signal Point, on the brow of Walden's Bridge, where the Union army had a signal station, one of those by which messages were sent when it was so straitly shut up in Chattanooga after the battle of Chickamauga.

The scene is from the rock at the Point, looking somewhat east of south. On either side of the pine in the foreground, which seems, like *Chen Alpine's* bannered emblem:

"Moored in the rifted rock,
Proof to the tempest's shock,"

may be seen the Tennessee River and Williams Island. At the right of the picture is Raccoon Mountain, which here guards one side of the Tennessee, while the brother mountain sentinel of Walden's Bridge watches the other.

Beyond Raccoon are seen, dimmed by distance, the point and slope of Lookout Mountain. Chattanooga, too, lies in the distant landscape, with Missionary Ridge beyond.



MOCCASIN BEND FROM POINT PARK

PANOLA, A VIEW FROM LOOKOUT POINT.

Lookout Mountain, Chattahoochee's beautiful sentinel, rears her brow of rock some fourteen hundred feet above the Tennessee which laves her sandals. The northern end of the summit, which we call Lookout Point, is not the highest part of the long mountain, but from it is seen a landscape which for scope and loveliness may waken the most jaded traveler, and perhaps nowhere in all our broad land can the eye rest on such wide reach of beautiful scenery embracing so much of such keen historic interest to the American patriot.

Not merely from Lookout Point, but from other parts of the mountain top do beautiful and interesting views greet the eye, and many are the tributes of delighted visitors.

General Grant during the war; and later Jefferson Davis; George Bancroft, the venerable historian, when far past the age of four score; Henry M. Stanley, who had seen so much never before witnessed by eye of white man, unless that of Livingston; Prince Henry, brother of the German Kaiser, and President Roosevelt, have been among those who in the past have visited these heights to which so many are to come in the future.

The famous viewpoint to which travelers are taken is the final crag known as Point Rock. The lamented General Boynton wrote:

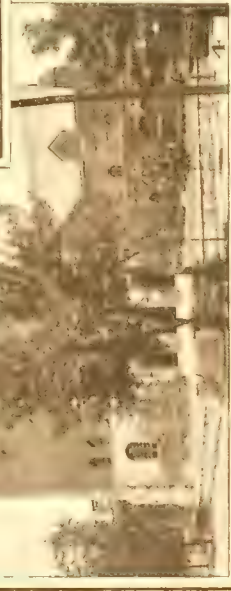
"Points in seven states are within the range of vision when the day is absolutely clear. Large areas of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee are close at hand. The mountains of South Carolina and North Carolina can be seen in ordinary conditions of the atmosphere, and on exceptionally clear days the eye reaches northward across Tennessee to the mountains about Cumberland Gap in Kentucky and Virginia."

This picture is taken from near Point Rock. In the field of what is styled the "Battle above the Clouds" is seen at the right an Iowa monument; to the left, further up the slope, one of New York; between them, to the right of heavy foliage, may be discerned part of the historic Cravens House, largely rebuilt since the battle. Below lie the famous Moccasin Bend and other windings of the beautiful Tennessee; at the right, Chattahoochee; at the left beyond the heel of the moraine and past the storied Brown's Ferry is Williams Island; in the distance part of Chattanooga's splendid background of mountains.

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CHATTANOOGA



- 1-First Baptist Church
- 2-Second Presbyterian Church
- 3-Third Presbyterian Church
- 4-First Episcopal Church

CHATTANOOGA'S CHURCHES.

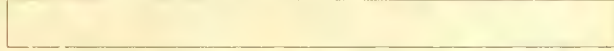
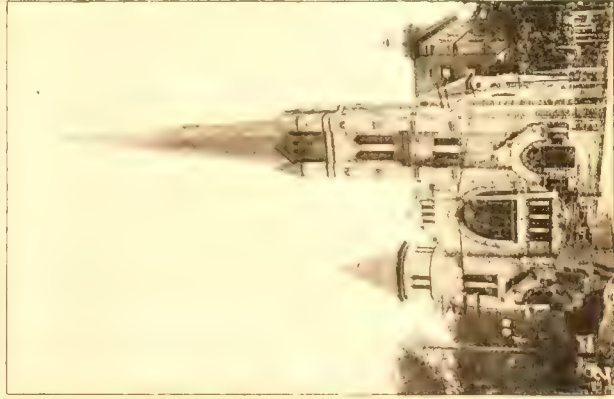
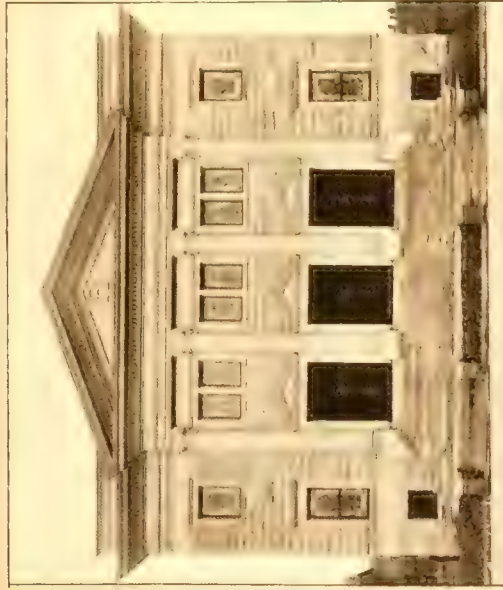
Chattanooga is a city abounding in churches and in church buildings, and in two of the views of this series are shown some of the edifices devoted to Divine worship.

The two churches at the left of the picture, numbered 2 and 4, stand on diagonally opposite corners of West Seventh and Pine streets, being respectively the Second Presbyterian Church on the southeast and St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church on the northwest corner. No. 3 at the right is St. Peter and Paul's Church (Catholic) on the south side of East Eighth street not far from Georgia avenue, and very close to where now stand the Carnegie Library buildings. In the upper right hand corner of the picture is the first Baptist Church, on northeast corner of Georgia avenue and Oak, opposite the Court-House grounds.

Even our own people might be surprised on looking at the directory and a Sunday morning newspaper issue, to see the great number of religious organizations existing in Chattanooga and its suburbs, including Adventist, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christian Catholic, Christian Scientist, Congregational, Cumberland Presbyterian, Episcopal, German Lutheran, Jewish, Methodist, Methodist (South), Millennial Dawn, Presbyterian, Reformed Spiritualist, Unitenominational (embracing the Five Points Mission, the Lewis Mission and the Salvation Army), and Unitarian. A number of these have several places of worship each. A considerable number of the congregations are of colored people. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, better known as Mormons, has here the headquarters of its Southern States Mission, and though maintaining no house of worship, yet holds meetings weekly at headquarters.

The large number of our city's religious bodies is due in some measure to our cosmopolitan population, gathered from so many different regions. The liberal and kindly spirit which animates the members of these different bodies in their intercourse with each other does credit to the cause of religion and adds to the charm of life in our city.

1. Jewish Synagogue
2. First A. E. Church
3. Centenary Methodist
4. Cumberland Presbyterian



HOUSES OF WORSHIP IN CHATTANOOGA.

In this and another picture of this series are given views of some of the places of public worship of God in Chattanooga.

The synagogue known as Mizpah Temple, marked 1 in the picture, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, marked 4, both front on the north side of Oak street, with Lindsay street between them, the former standing on the northeast and the latter on the northwest corner. The Jews have two distinct congregations, the "Mizpah" of the Reformed Jewish Church, and the other the Orthodox congregation worshipping at B'nai Zion Synagogue on Carter street.

The other building at the left is the first Methodist (sometimes called the "Stone") Church, at the southeast corner of McCallie and Georgia avenues, fronting on McCallie.

On the right the one numbered 3 is the Centenary Methodist Church (South), standing on the northeast corner of East Eighth street (right) and A street (left).

In the sketch accompanying the other group of church buildings is given some idea of the number of organizations of different religious bodies in and near Chattanooga. The cordial good feeling among the congregations and their spiritual heads in our city is most gratifying and calculated to much relieve the sacred cause of religion from the reproach of bitterness or bigotry. This good feeling is not merely among Protestants, but between Protestant and Catholic, Christian and non-Christian.

The people of Chattanooga have no quarrel with those who do not share their views, and they find variance of belief, religious or political, entirely consistent with mutual respect and goodwill.

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CHATTANOOGA



GOVERNMENT BOULEVARD—MISSIONARY RIDGE

MISSIONARY RIDGE, LOOKING SOUTHWARD.

The battle of Missionary Ridge might not inappropriately be called three battles, Sherman striking at the north end, Hooker attacking far to the south, and between the two the assault by the troops under Thomas, which brought on what is generally thought of as the battle by those not having a thorough acquaintance with the events of that memorable Wednesday, 25 November, 1863.

This picture is taken from beyond De Long's Point, looking southward, with a portion of the Missionary Ridge Boulevard in the foreground at the left, and embraces the scenes of the whole of the assault by the Army of the Cumberland, under Thomas, Grant being in command of all the Union forces.

Prominent against the sky-line towards the left of the picture is the observation tower called the Baird Tower, at De Long's Point. De Long's Point is seen from the south side in another view of this series.

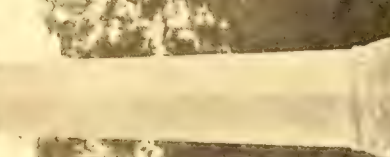
It is rare that in a battle of such size the field of operations and movements of troops are so much under the eyes of the commanders on both sides. In this respect Missionary Ridge is in striking contrast to Chickamauga, where men fought largely in the woods, and often did not see their enemies till close at hand.

The advantage gained by the Confederates at Chickamauga was lost at Missionary Ridge, which battle was followed by Bragg's retreat into Georgia.

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CHATTANOOGA



THE KENTUCKY MONUMENT—CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

KENTUCKY MONUMENT—CHICKAMAUGA

Kentucky, a border State, and with people much divided in sympathy in the Civil War, contributed gallant sons to each army, and this monument is to the Blue and the Gray, the only one in the Park where both have been honored on the same monument except on the one erected by Maryland at Orchard Knob. Missouri and Tennessee have separate monuments.

The view-point is from the La Fayette Road, looking south-easterly towards the monument, which faces north. On each side the name of the State is graven in the stone, in bronze is on the east face a list of the Union and on the west face of the Confederate organizations from Kentucky engaged, and on the south face the seal of the State, with its motto, UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL.

On the north face (front) is inscribed:

ERECTED BY THE
STATE OF KENTUCKY
IN MEMORY OF HER SONS WHO
FOUGHT AND FELL ON THIS FIELD.

And then, enclosed in quotation marks, the following beautiful and patriotic words:

"AS WE ARE UNITED IN LIFE, AND THEY UNITED IN
DEATH,
LET ONE MONUMENT PERPETUATE THEIR DEEDS,
AND ONE PEOPLE, FORGOTTEN OF ALL ASPIRATIONS,
FOREVER HOLD IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE ALL THE
GLORIES OF THAT TERRIBLE CONFLICT WHICH MADE
ALL MEN FREE AND RETAINED EVERY STAR ON THE
NATION'S FLAG."

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A SECOND VIEW OF MARKET STREET.

MARKET STREET FROM SOUTH OF NINTH.

Our series gives two views of Market, Chattanooga's principal business street, both looking northward, one from between Eighth and Ninth, the other, the one on the reverse, with a view-point a little south of Ninth, and with a ridge beyond the Tennessee in the background.

Ninth street for some years after the war might almost have been considered as practically the southern boundary of business Chattanooga. The Union Depot stood on its south side, but nearly everything in the way of mercantile life lay between Ninth and the river. John C. Stanton's attempt to stretch the city out to the region of the Stanton House and the Alabama (Chattanooga later Alabama Great Southern Railroad, was largely a failure, or, rather, premature. The financial collapse of his railroad left that part of the city so identified with his name, in bad condition. For a long distance, where now stands the Government building and where fine private buildings are going up, was largely waste land. Many of our citizens can remember the period in the seventies when the Post-Office, located near where now stands the Central Depot, was so inconvenient of access that there were private post-offices in the stores of Patton & Payne and Giddill & Cady, where receptacles were kept for the deposit of mail matter, and where boxes for mail received could be rented, those firms carrying out to the Post-Office the matter left with them and bringing in the mail for centers of their boxes.

The opening to Chattanooga of the Cincinnati Southern Railway in 1880 may perhaps be considered as the one thing more than any other to give to our city a strong forward impulse and lead it out of the town into the city class. This great road (planned so long ago to give the Queen City access to the South and the sea, though not originally expected to come to Chattanooga), reaching here the system of railroads already in operation and which have since then been added to, has been a material factor in giving the city its present important position as a great railroad and manufacturing center, sending its products far and wide over our own land, and beyond seas.

Breaking over the Ninth street line has been part of the work of getting out of our boyhood clothes and donning the manhood garments in which so much good work has been and is being done.



"OAK" A RESIDENCE STREET IN CHATTANOOGA

oak street west from douglas,

This shady vista in one of the residence portions of Chattanooga shows Oak street, west from Douglas towards the heart of the city.

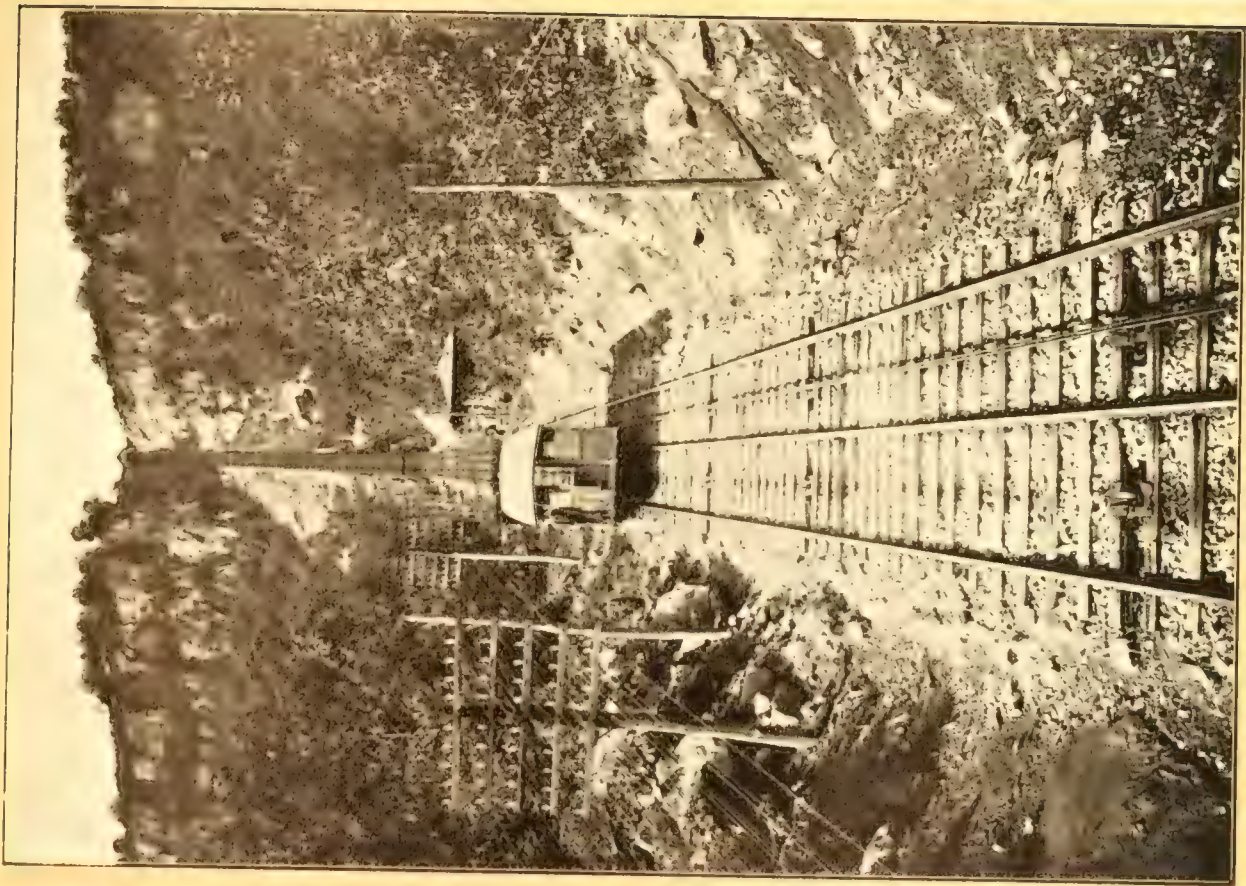
Much of what is now built over in our city was in woods before the war. Camps are sad enemies to the monarchs of the forest, and Chattanooga was occupied first by the Confederate and later by the Union army, including the trying time when the Federal troops were so closely shut up after the battle of Chickamauga. Some trees, however, escaped, and since the war many have been planted. It cannot be said that our citizens have always been mindful of the wisdom of the dying old Laird of Dunblodikes in Walter Scott's story of *The Heart of Midlothian*: "Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye steking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping. My father tauld me 'ae body ye can't sin, but I ne'er fand time to mind him." Still, a good deal has been done, and more may be expected. It may be an encouragement to know that the author says that those very words were actually used by a Highlander laird on his death-bed to his son, and that they led a Scottish earl to plant a large tract of country. One who plants trees helps beautify the city, increases the value of his property and starts a good work which may last far beyond his own life.

The tracks shown in the picture are those of the Oak street line of the Chattanooga Electric Railway Company, and reach a large district in and out of the city, besides connecting with the Missionary Ridge line.

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CHATTANOOGA



LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN INCLINE.

Facilities for ascending historic Lookout Mountain were slow in coming, and for many years after the war the choice lay between driving, riding and walking.

The old incline, reaching to below Lookout Point, and connecting with a narrow gauge railway along the western side, was the first improvement, then came a railway up the mountain, of standard gauge, but called the "broad gauge" to distinguish it from the narrow gauge above mentioned, later came the present incline, reaching the mountain top near Lookout Inn, and now the only one of the three roads in operation.

The view is taken from the bridge on which the county road passes over the incline, and the car is seen somewhat over half way up, there being midway a switch by which the ascending and descending cars pass each other.

The little stone building seen at right of truck above the car is Battleford Station, from which a road leads round to where the battle was fought.

The incline is 4,750 feet in length, and though of much lighter grade lower down, has as it approaches the top a grade for a short distance of 67 feet in 100, which seen from below in approaching looks more formidable than when it is reached.

Travelers ascending will do well to sit where they can get the best view of the landscape below, and enjoy seeing it seem to rise as the car leaves the level of the valley.

Though unknown at the North, Lookout Mountain before the war was quite a summer resort for visitors from the Gulf region, it had its beautiful scenery and refreshing air, though not yet enjoying its present historic celebrity, and probably none of the visitors of anti-bellum days looked forward to being drawn to its crest by cable.

PLATES AND PRINTING.

McGOWAN-GOODRE PRINTING COMPANY
CHATTANOOGA



ENTRANCE TO POINT PARK—LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

GATEWAY TO POINT PARK—LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

On the summit of Lookout Mountain, at the northern extremity where Confederate cannon were stationed which took part in the so-called "Battle above the Clouds" which raged below, and including Point Rock, where in very clear weather seven States can be seen, the United States Government has acquired eleven and eight tenths acres of land, forming part of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, and known as Point Park. The picture shows the stone gateway at the entrance. The two towers are observation towers, from which views are had of both valleys, east and west. They are thirty-three feet eight inches and thirty-three feet five inches high, respectively, to top of parapet, intended to be of same height but in construction one fell short three inches. They are ascended by stone steps within.

In Point Park the State of New York is erecting a monument which will be the largest and most costly of any in the National Park. It is to be of granite and bronze, rising to the height of eighty-five feet or thereabouts, the lower portion to be in form of a Grecian temple. On its tablets will be information about both armies.

The Park Commission has placed within Point Park cannon of the type of Confederate artillery stationed there in war-time.

The work of the Commission, the fine views of battlefields, and the magnificent stretch of landscape combine to make Point Park a place of great interest and beauty.



THE SUCK—TENNESSEE RIVER

THE SUCK, IN THE TENNESSEE.

This view of that celebrated portion of the Tennessee river known as the Suck, in the upper part of the charming stretch of water below Chattanooga where the river winds its way through the mountains, is taken from the north bank, looking up stream. Raccoon Mountain is seen on the right, across the river, and on the left Walden's Ridge, on which, to the right of the tall leafless tree which intersects the sky-line, is Signal Point. The Suck is, by water, from the county bridge, twelve and six tenths miles below Chattanooga, by U. S. Army Engineers' map. It is much less by road.

The Suck is attractive to the lover of the beautiful and romantic, and has also a different interest to the people of Chattanooga as part of the steep waterway whose fall furnishes such immense power for the generation of electricity, about to be utilized by the Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Company, which, building in connection with the National work of improvement of the Tennessee river, is expected in the near future to do such great things for Chattanooga.

The plant of the company is to be at Hale's Bar, situated as shown by map of U. S. Army Engineers' office at Chattanooga, twenty and six tenths miles below the Suck and thirty-three and two tenths miles below Chattanooga, by river, from the county bridge, but, so winding is the great stream, the distance from the county bridge is only thirteen and an eighth miles "as the crow flies." The line of transmission from the plant at Hale's Bar to the sub-station in this city, from which the current will be distributed, is said to be even less.

The electricity to be received in this city is estimated for nearly all the year at about forty two thousand horse power, reduced for a very small part of the time, at very high or very low water, possibly to about thirty-six thousand horse power, certainly not less. This is said to be greater than that of any electrical plant in operation in the country, except at Niagara. The plant is expected to begin supplying electricity about the latter part of 1907.

The effect of this immense volume of cheap power, applied to the various uses of electricity, including manufacturing, lighting and the operation of interurban railway lines, is expected to be very great, and the dawning of a new day for our city and a great access to our present activity and prosperity are hoped for as a result of this colossal enterprise.

PLATES AND PRINTING.

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CHATTANOOGA



CHATTANOOGA WHARF—TENNESSEE RIVER

STEAMBOATS ON THE TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga, like many other river cities, has seen the commercial importance of its watery road provided by Nature eclipsed by the man-made railway, but our city connects with the vast system of arteries of commerce spread over so large a portion of the continent, of which the Missouri and Mississippi are the great components.

The great extent of the Tennessee is not realized even by all those living upon its banks. Navigable for a considerable distance above Chattanooga, it draws headwaters from Virginia and North Carolina, and, winding through Tennessee till it crosses the southern boundary, passes over nearly the whole northern width of Alabama, washes a corner of Mississippi, flows northward over the whole breadth of Tennessee, crosses western Kentucky, and, after making its magnificent curve with its regal distances between east and west and twice between north and south, blends its waters with those of the Ohio, then to pass down the great "father of Waters," which the Spaniards called the river of the Holy Spirit, on its way to the Gulf and the Atlantic.

The scene of the picture is the wharf of the Tennessee River Navigation Company, a short distance down stream from where the northern end of Market street reaches the river. The foremost steamboat is the N. B. Forrest, the figure of the horseman between the chimneys evidently representing that great cavalry leader who fought so bravely at Chickamauga, and whose name is borne by the camp of Confederate Veterans at Chattanooga. The other boat, with the star between the chimneys, is the Avaton.

A steamboat ride through the beautiful mountain scenery below Chattanooga is a rare treat. When in 1880 our people, entertaining the excursion party, mostly Cincinnatians, which came over the Cincinnati Southern Railway shortly after its opening, found transportation inadequate to take them all on Lookout Mountain at one time, the difficulty was solved by sending some of them under suitable escort down the Tennessee, returning by rail over the Nashville road. Each party felt sorry for the other at having missed what they had seen.

PLATES AND PRINTING.

MACGOWAN-GOODIE PRINTING COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA.



SLOPE OF MISSIONARY RIDGE—DE LONG'S POINT

DE LONG'S POINT—MISSIONARY RIDGE.

The traveler approaching Missionary Ridge from Chattanooga sees right and left two observation towers, each on ground constituting part of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. They and three on the Chickamauga battlefield are uniform, of steel and iron, seventy feet to upper platform, and one hundred and thirty-five feet to the top of the staff. (The Wilder Brigade monument of stone at Chickamauga and the two stone towers at the entrance to Point Park on the top of Lookout Mountain are also intended for observation towers.)

The northernmost of the two towers on Missionary Ridge (the one at the traveler's left) is seen on this striking and picturesque knoll projecting westward towards Chattanooga and taking its name from a citizen who made it his home some years after the war. The view is from the Government Boulevard on Missionary Ridge, looking northwesterly. To the left from the tower, just before the slope begins, is a Minnesota monument.

This point bears important relation to the memorable rush of the Union troops up Missionary Ridge on the afternoon of 25 November, 1863. There has been some dispute as to which reached the crest at this particular place, but Gen. H. A. Boynton states that the tower marks the point where Van Derveer's Brigade, the center of Baird's Division (the left division of the line of assault) scaled the ridge, Phelps' Brigade assaulting through the ravine to the left and Turchin's Brigade along the open slope to the right (shown in the foreground of this picture).

The Government has here five and a quarter acres.

The monument faces east, the front bearing in bronze the seal of Minnesota, and below it the inscription:

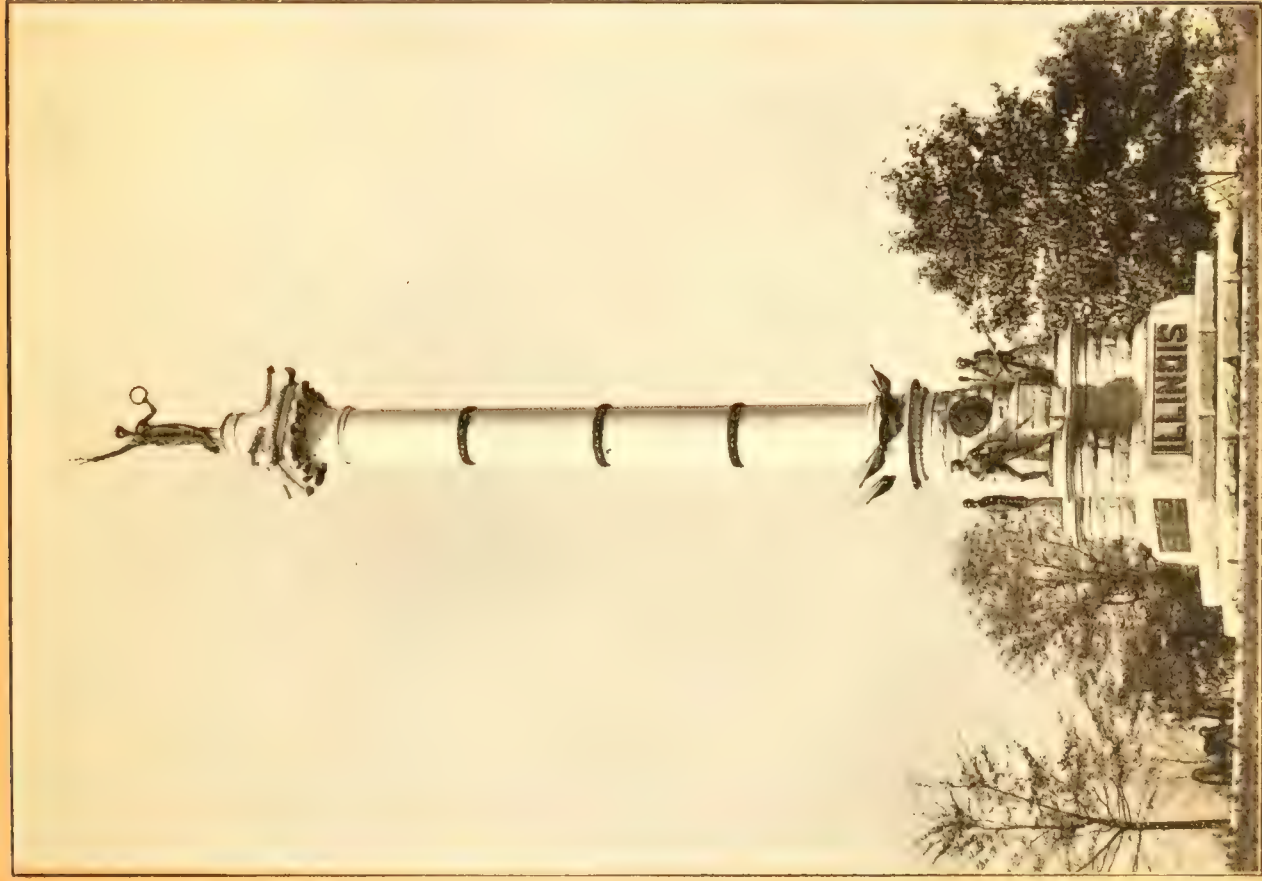
ERECTED
BY
THE STATE OF
MINNESOTA
1893.

Below, in large letters, in relief, is
26 MINNESOTA

The inscriptions on the other faces recount services and losses of the 2 Minnesota, and names of regiments, Minnesota, Ohio and Indiana, of Van Derveer's Brigade. Divers tablets give military information.

At right of picture is the Government Boulevard, at the left may be seen part of Chattanooga, and beyond, Walden's Ridge in the background.

A splendid view is had from the tower platform, the eye, as in an amphitheater, reaching a mountain horizon at nearly every part of the skyline, while in the nearer landscape are seen portions of the Tennessee river.



ILLINOIS MONUMENT, MESSIAH RHOE.

ILLINOIS MONUMENT ON MISSIONARY RIDGE.

In that memorable charge up Missionary Ridge on the afternoon of 25 November, 1863, the center of Sheridan's Division reached the summit at a point now marked by an observation tower and by the Illinois monument shown in this picture, which monument is also seen partially and on a small scale in the view entitled *ILLINOIS IN ADJUTANT'S MISSIONARY RIDGE*, in connection with which views is given an interesting story of Sheridan and Bragg.

The monument faces east, or nearly so, and this view is taken from a point southeasterly, looking northwesterly.

At the right is the bronze infantry soldier at northeast corner, at whose elbow is seen the sponge of the artilleryman of the north-west corner. On the other side of the seal of Illinois stands at the southeast corner a trooper in act of drawing sabre, and at the southwest corner an officer, field glass in hand.

The north face of the monument bears the words:

THE COMMANDS INSCRIBED ON THIS MONUMENT WERE
ENGAGED IN THE ASSAULT ON MISSIONARY
RIDGE, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1863.

On that face and on the west and south are details concerning Wilhelm's, Wagner's, Grose's, Sherman's, Harker's, Carlin's, Wood's and Moore's Brigades.

The observation tower stands some forty-five paces southerly from the monument.

The Government has here two and three fourths acres of land, enclosed in an ornamental wire fence and intersected by the Missionary Ridge Boulevard.



ON THE BANKS OF THE TENNESSEE

CLAMPSE OF THE TENNESSEE.

In the mingled sunlight and shadow of the foreground of this picture are seen two cabins of the poorer class of Tennessee houses, and in the shade of the one to the left a little family group. There is much sturdy independence and cheerful contentment among Tennesseans who are lacking in worldly goods, and from before the State's birth to recent days, men, poor and rich, in peace and war, from King's Mountain and Chalmette, through Mexico, the Civil War and later scenes have done much to make the name of the Volunteer State a bright heritage for the Country.

A view is given of the Tennessee, that great and beautiful river, which with headwaters in Virginia and North Carolina, flows across East Tennessee, narrowly misses the northwest corner of Georgia, enters Alabama near its northeast corner and emerges at its northwest, forming for a short distance the northeast boundary of Mississippi, goes entirely across Tennessee again, and after crossing the western portion of Kentucky unites its waters with those of the Ohio at Paducah.

The picture is taken from the side of Walden's Ridge under Signal Point. The dark foliage towards the left is on Williams Island, across the water from which is seen at the right a portion of Raccoon Mountain, and to the left of this, in the distance, the outline of the northern end of historic Lookout.



THE COUNTY BRIDGE FROM BOYNTON PARK.

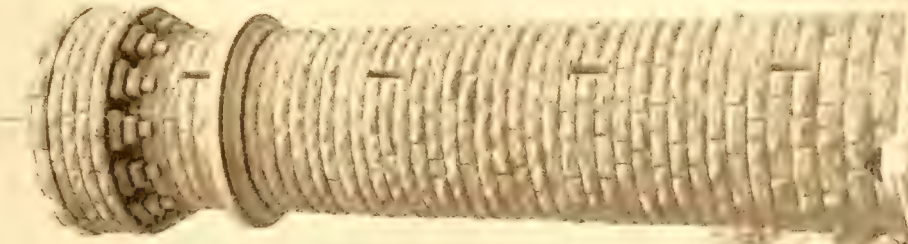
BOTH SIDES OF THE TENNESSEE, FROM BOYNTON PARK.

Cameron Hill, the highest elevation inside the corporate limits of Chattanooga, gives a fine view of the city and its surroundings. On its summit is the Park named in his lifetime for the lamented Gen. H. V. Boynton, from which three of the views of this album are taken.

Confederate cannon were taken onto Cameron Hill to answer Wilder's bombardment from Stringer's Ridge in 1863.

This view is from the eastern side, looking somewhat north of east, and shows a portion of the northern part of the city; the Tennessee river; the county bridge under which the river flows westerly towards the left of the picture, though soon to change its course, and Hill City, one of Chattanooga's suburbs, at the north end of the bridge.

Visitors who have not time to make the trip to Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge or Chickamauga, should by no means fail to ascend this hill, and even if they have seen those historic localities they will do well not to omit Boynton Park, from which they can not only see so well the city and suburbs, but get a long range view of so much of the battlefield region.



THE WILDER BRIGADE MONUMENT—CHICKAMAUGA.

On an elevation in open ground close to the timber, on the west side of the Glenn field, stands this massive structure, serving as a monument for John T. Wilder's famous brigade of mounted infantry and as a Government observation tower. It faces west-erly, is eighty feet and six inches to top landing, and is ascended inside by a spiral flight of one hundred and thirty-seven stone steps.

Among the trees and in the open, numerous monuments suggest the bloody record of Chickamauga, and some twenty-five paces north a tablet indicate the site of the Widow Glenn House, Rosecrans' headquarters from before noon of Saturday to some time in the morning of Sunday, 20 September, 1863, where corps commanders gathered after the close of the first day's fight, for conference and for orders for the next day, and which house was burned by a shell during the next day's battle.

This celebrated brigade, armed with repeating rifles, a scarce weapon at that time, took important parts in the great drama of which Chickamauga was so bloody a scene.

The monument was begun by the brigade and finished by the Park Commission. Near the foot of the column, in line from above the door, is the inscription:

WILDER'S LIGHTNING BRIGADE
MOUNTED INFANTRY
4TH DIVISION—BREYNOLDS
11TH CORPS—THOMAS

and there are inscriptions on each of the faces of the base.

PLATES AND PRINTING
MCGOWAN-GOODE PRINTING COMPANY
CHATEAUGOGA



KELLY FIELD PERHAPS BLOODIEST OF ALL CHICKAMAUGA

AT EDGE OF KELLY FIELD—CHICKAMAUGA.

Stirring and bloody memories of fateful Chickamauga arise in the veteran's mind at name of the Kelly Field, in which and the woods adjoining was the most deadly place of the whole battlefield unless at Snodgrass Hill, and where of the eight (four on each side) holding the rank or command of general officers who died in the two days' battle, four, the Confederates: Helm, Mrs. Anthony, Frazier, and Daniel Harvey Hill, and Colquitt, and on the Union side King, were killed on the second day of the battle, Sunday, September 20, 1863.

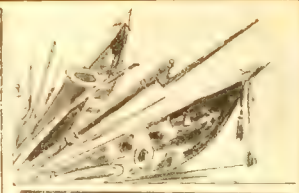
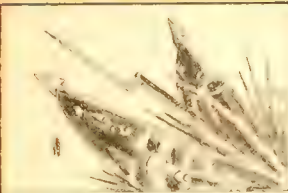
The Union line in the Kelly Field, being on the left wing, was heavily assaulted on the morning of that terrible Sunday, but held firm, nor did it give way when the piercing of the center a little before noon brought such ruin to much of the line. During the afternoon its defenders were again resisting fierce attack when their comrades were bringing to Snodgrass Hill, and it was only about half past five that the last of its forces withdrew, under orders, holding out longer than any hotly contested part of the battlefield except Snodgrass Hill.

A speaker at the Park Dedication said:

"The Kelly Horse itself and its surroundings were in ruins, the fields covered with broken gun carriages, wounded and dead horses, and dead men, and here and there were ambulances and litter bearers hurrying in from the ones who the wounded. I never saw a destruction so solemn, and horror. One of the men turned from this scene to me and said, 'Captain, if this army is destroyed, what is there between this and the Ohio River to stay the enemy?' I answered, 'Nothing.'

"There was another pause and another look around, then, with a sweeping gesture with his arm, he said, 'Well, rather than anything like this should come to our homes in Indiana I would leave my bones bleaching on this field.'"

This view is taken in the woods in the northeast edge of the field. The monument with soldier kneeling on one knee and the similar one with soldier lying down about to fire, and the taller one to the right of this and further back are respectively to the 16th, 15th and 18th U. S. Infantry. That at the left, with standard-bearer, is to the 10th Wisconsin Infantry, and to the right of it and further back is one to the 94th Ohio Infantry. The low monument capped with a large acorn is to the 2d Ohio Infantry, and the one to the right, also bearing the acorn, the badge of the 14th Army Corps, is to the 33d Ohio Infantry.



- 1-Wisconsin-Orchard Knob
 2-New York-Orchard Knob
 3-Maryland Orchard Knob
 4-New York-Lookout Mt.



MOUNTMENTS AT ORCHARD KNOB AND LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Had the neighborhood of Chattanooga no other attraction to offer the visitor he could still spend much time in the contemplation of the wealth of military monuments with which the National Park abounds.

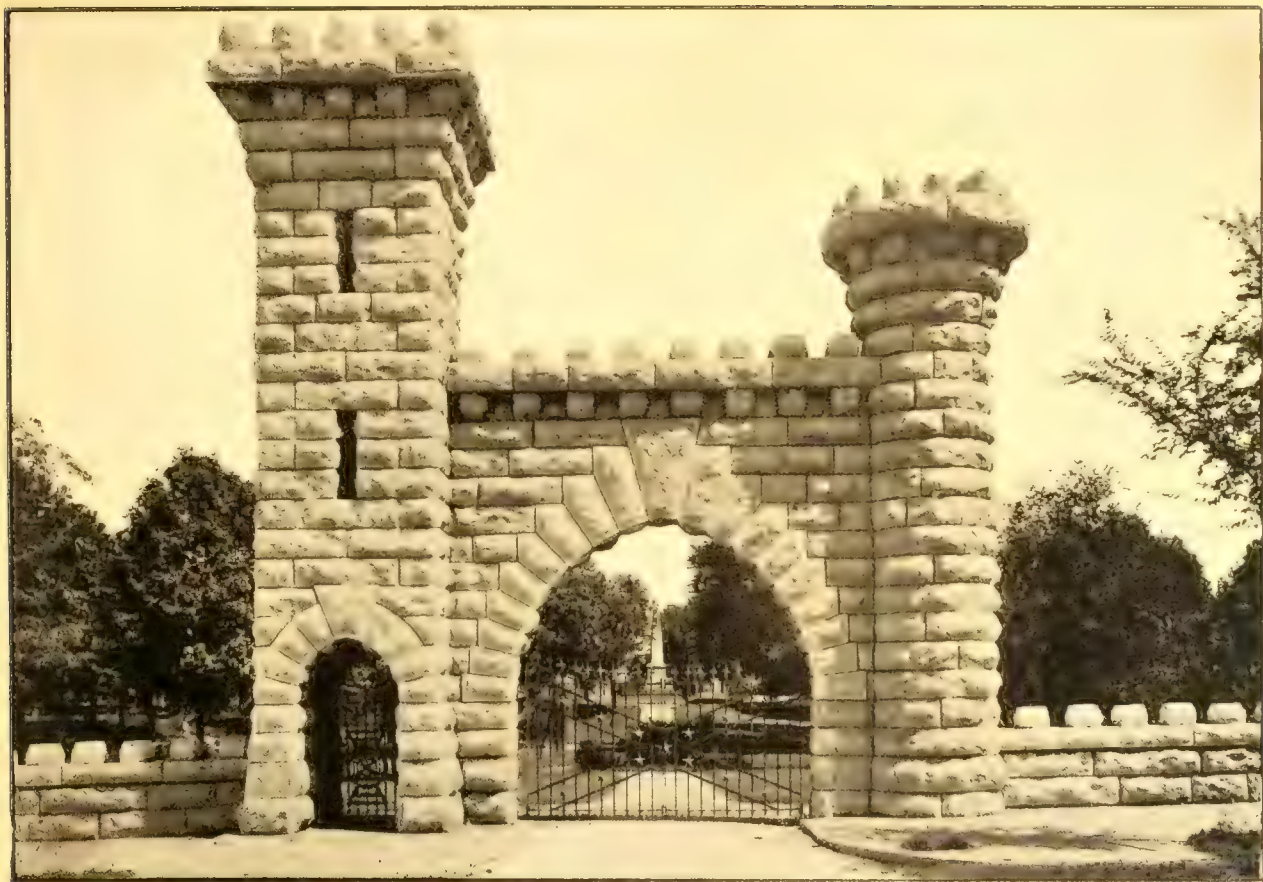
The first three of this group are located at Orchard Knob, lying between Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, captured by the Union forces on the day before Hooker's fight on the slope of Lookout Mountain, and constituting Grant's headquarters at the time of the storming of Missionary Ridge. Orchard Knob is devoted in part to monuments to troops whose services were not within any of the grounds of the Park.

The one at the left, surmounted by a globe, was erected by Wisconsin, being the same which appears on the skyline at right of picture entitled ORCHARD KNOB—NATIONAL PARK.

The next is a New York monument, at the summit of which a bronze infantryman, gun held forward ready to raise to shoulder, a man prepared to take instant part in the struggle, gazes east towards Missionary Ridge. This monument appears at the left of the other picture.

The Maryland monument, numbered 3, is erected to her sons of the Blue and Gray, as is done in the case of the Kentucky monument at Chickamauga, the only two such instances in the P. S., though Tennessee and Missouri have separate memorials. The three statues, the standard-bearer at the top of the monument, the Union infantryman and the Confederate artilleryman, are all of stone.

The monument at the right of the picture, capped by a standard-bearer in bronze, is one placed by the State of New York on the side of Lookout Mountain, where was fought what is so often called the "Battle above the Clouds." It appears on small plates elsewhere in this series.



GATEWAY TO THE CONFEDERATE CEMETERY.

CONFEDERATE CEMETERY—CHATTANOOGA

This view shows the memorial arch and gateway of the Confederate Cemetery at Chattanooga, with a portion of the interior and the Confederate monument. This cemetery, embracing about three acres, lies just east of the City Cemetery, and the gateway faces west of south across East Fifth Street. The number of graves is estimated at about eleven hundred, including reinterments since the war, and graves of persons dying since peace came. Of course the soldiers there buried are but a small portion of the Confederates killed at Chickamauga and elsewhere near Chattanooga.

The ground is kept in excellent order, trees, shrubbery, flowers and grass helping to make it attractive.

The early care of the cemetery and the erection of the monument was the work of the Ladies' Memorial Association. The monument, whose cornerstone was laid 10 May, 1877, is thirty feet high, bearing the inscription:

OUR
CONFEDERATE
DEAD.

A subsequent report by a committee of N. B. Forrest Camp says: "It is with pleasure that we here make record of the fact that in the efforts of the ladies to secure funds, generous donations were given by a number of persons from the North, resident in this city, and by many ex-Federal soldiers; and at the laying of the cornerstone of the monument troops from the U. S. Barracks took part in the exercises."

The Ladies' Memorial Association has ceased to exist, and the cemetery is now cared for by the Memorial Committee of N. B. Forrest Camp, U. S. A., and a committee of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The cornerstone of the arch and gateway was laid 22 May, 1901.

Inside the smaller gateway is a metal tablet with the inscription:

ERECTED IN 1901

BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

CHAPTER 81

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE:
TO COMMEMORATE THE VALOR
AND HEROISM OF THE

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS
DISPLAYED IN THEIR BATTLE FOR OUR
BELOWED SOUTHLAND

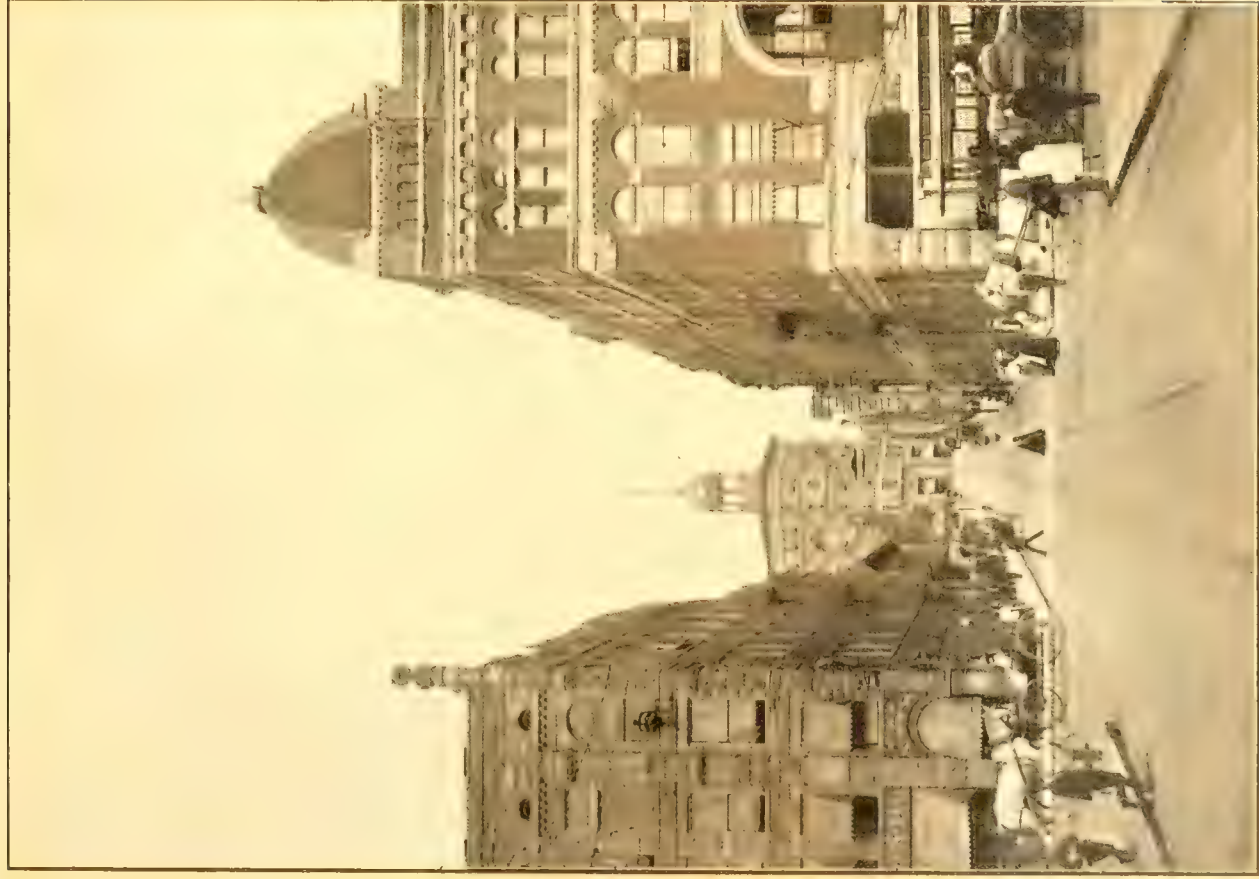
IN THE WAR FROM 1861 TO 1865.

IN GRATITUDINAL RECOGNITION OF
N. B. FORREST CAMP U. S. A.

IT IS NOT IN THE POWER OF MORTALS
TO COMMAND STEEDS

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER DID MORE
THE DESTINED THING.

On the marble cross on the small gate are the inscriptions SOUTHERN CROSS OF HONOR and DEO VINDICE 1861-1865, with a single star in the center, while on the other side of the cross are thirteen stars and the inscription UNITED DAUGHTERS CONFEDERACY TO THE U. S. A.



EIGHTH STREET—LOOKING EAST FROM MARKET.

EIGHTH STREET LOOKING EAST.

This view of an important part of the business section of Chattanooga is taken from West Eighth street, looking east across Market street up East Eighth street past Cherry to Geor in avenue, shortly beyond which East Eighth street disappears in the picture, being deflected somewhat to the right and leaving the Times building on its left.

In the foreground are portions of the Loveman Block at the right on the southeast corner of Market and Eighth and of the Vandeman Block to the left on the northeast corner. In the background is seen a considerable part of the Chattanooga Times building, which, like the Church of the Invalides at Paris, is readily distinguishable by the visitor by its gilded dome.

A traveler who had just seen our city even many years after the war would utterly fail to recognize this transformed view of so familiar a locality in Chattanooga. With the march of progress it may in the future appear strange to those who know it now.



NINTH STREET A BUSY MART OF TRADE

NINTH STREET LOOKING EAST.

Had Rip Van Winkle visited Chattanooga at any time for many years after it had a railway, he must almost inevitably have looked on the scene of this picture, which shows Ninth street from where Chestnut and Carter come together, eastward across Broad and Market to the confluence of Cherry street and Georgia avenue where East Ninth street turns to the right, a little towards the south, and speedily passes out of the line of view. But had he made his visit even for a time after the war and then dropped into slumber in some shady hollow of Lookout Mountain or Walden's Ridge till today, he would utterly fail to recognize the scene.

Looking to the left where stands the Read House, he would seek in vain the historic Crutchfield House which served as a hospital for so many of the Chickamunga wounded, and following with his eye the same side of the street he would see nothing familiar. Looking to the right towards the old Union Depot where for so long all railway passengers entered or left Chattanooga he would see the freight building of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, part of the front of which is first seen at the right in the picture, and even if he stood opposite the old depot he would find it hidden by the front added to it (next building on right in the view), though if he went within he would find the old shed with the stone inscribed.

Built in 1858.

ETIENNE LEHARDY, Civil Engineer.

JOHN LOTTIE Master Mason.

Following that side of the street he would find it unrecognizable like the other.

It would not need the appliances of telephones and of electric light and traction to disguise the view.

And should he go back for another long nap, what would he find our city when he again returned? Certainly not the same if in the future it pushes ahead as in the past.



PORTION OF ARMY POST—FORT OGLETHORPE.

FORT OGLETHORPE—CHICKAMAUGA.

The United States has recently constructed, at a cost of between one and two million dollars, at the northern end of the grounds of the National Military Park lying at Chickamauga, one of the largest and finest cavalry posts in the whole country; Fort Oglethorpe, where the 12th U. S. Cavalry is now stationed.

The view, which embraces but a portion of the parade-ground and buildings, is taken lookingly southerly, from the porch of one of the officers' houses. Three other officers' houses appear at right of picture, next, going left, is the administration building, then three barracks, the flagstaff standing in front of the first, though from the point of view of the picture it appears against the second. Then comes a guardhouse, and, last at the left, another barracks. On either side of the guardhouse something may be seen of the stables in the rear.

Uncle Sam cannot rightfully be accused of lack of care for his soldier boys, in service or out. In respect to pay, rations and general comforts, pensions for men and families and care when gathered into Soldiers' Homes, he sets a bright example to other nations.

PLATES AND PRINTING.

McGOWAN-GOODRE PRINTING COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA



VIEW FROM BOYNTON PARK.

CHATTANOOGA FROM BOYNTON PARK, CAMERON HILL.

In the western portion of Chattanooga there runs northerly and southerly a long elevation, the highest part of which, to the north, bears the name of Cameron Hill, on the summit of which is Boynton Park.

In every direction the eye can feast on the beauties of Nature, the scenes comprising the city; the Tennessee river above Chattanooga and as it flows past its northern and western sides, and even a little of the same river after doubling on its course, flowing northerly; the suburbs of Chattanooga, and the encircling ridges and mountains which help make the great amphitheater. Three views from the Park are embraced in this series.

Four pieces of artillery pointing westerly across the river line the west brow of the northern end of the Hill, and near by is a tablet reading

SITE OF SIGNAL SERVICE
ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

This view is taken from the east side, looking somewhat south of east, and includes the heart of the city, so transformed by industry and progress from what it was even for years after the war.

On the horizon is Missionary Ridge, scene of such stirring events on 25 November, 1862, now embellished with military monuments, lined with residence, and forming an attractive suburb of Chattanooga.

TYPE AND PRINTING

MAGDOWAN-CROOK PRINTING COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA



CHEERFULNESS WITHOUT CASH.

CABINS ON SIDE OF WALDEN'S RIDGE.

There is a good deal of solid comfort at times, and not always as much misery as might be supposed, in the hovels of the poor in the country.

The negro girl sitting on the threshold of the right hand cabin, the little girl standing beside her, the mother whose turbaned head is seen inside, the barefoot boy with the dog outside, may not always have as much as they like to eat, and their fare is of the coarsest, though the coop in front of the other cabin suggests some toothsome luxury, but the roof will keep out the storm, and though some of the chinking has fallen from between the logs, they can keep comfortable in the worst weather with a big fire of fallen timber in the stone chimney, they have an excellent location for health, perhaps pay neither rent nor taxes, and are not troubled by notes falling due in bank, by the fluctuations of the stock market, or the questions of our relations with foreign powers. Besides, they have an abundant leisure to which most of the dwellers in cities are strangers. Their lot might well be harder.

Groovy cliffs help form a picturesque background. On the skyline over the chimney at rear of left hand cabin and on the brow of Walden's Ridge is the noted Signal Point, whose pine tree is shown so conspicuously in the view entitled FROM SIGNAL POINT—WALDEN'S RIDGE.

PLATES AND PRINTING

MACGOWAN-COOKE PRINTING COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA



A BIT OF CHATTANOOGA EARLY.

A BIT OF CHATTANOOGA BABYLAND.

The compiler of this portfolio of views wishes it understood that his personal declaration is not to the effect that the babies whose portraits adorn the reverse side of this page are all the "prettiest" babies in Chattanooga. But from among the thousands of "prettiest" Chattanooga babies this publication was most fortunate in securing this collection.

Excepting that particular portion of the United States designated as Chattanooga, it would be difficult to gather together in one community as many "prettiest" babies, and, be it further understood, this particular company of infancy represent within themselves a most respectable and decidedly prominent citizenship.

I must in the determination to be scrupulously correct in every statement which accompanies this series of illustrations, the compiler hesitates to express a more individual judgment to the effect that (omitting from the comparison all other Chattanooga babies) this group represents the "prettiest" babies under the sun. To avoid the responsibility of such statement and yet bring desirous of good judgment in the premises, the compiler seeks the verdict of those whose competency to determine will not be questioned. It is requested, therefore, that the mothers of the babies here pictured, who are of the opinion that the group holds the dearest, sweetest, prettiest baby face in all the world, will please hold up their hands.



Carried unanimously.

PLATES AND PRINTING

MACGOWAN-GROBE PRINTING COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA



FALLING WATER - WALDEN'S RIDGE

FALLS OF FALLING WATER—WALDEN'S RIDGE.

The outline of Walden's Ridge is a prominent feature of the landscape in and near Chattanooga, and some part of the mountain appears, near or far, in a number of pictures of this series. Beautiful views from the crest are to be had by the traveler who merely drives out to see briefly and return, but those who spend weeks or months on the broad and restful summit can find indefinite employment in visiting its mineral springs, driving through its forests, and exploring its streams and glens. The great chasm known as the Gulf of Chickamauga (North Chickamauga Creek, not the stream of the great battlefield), in which many such dells as the Trosachs could readily be hidden, is too far away and too rugged for easy access to the visitor. But there are cool and shady ravines, gladdened even in winter by the leaves of the laurel and the holly, down which over rocky beds flow the waters that make up beautiful Falling Water, and though hot and dry weather play havoc with stream and fall, yet when the volume of water is swollen by recent rain the creek gives the lovely cascade seen in the picture.

This romantic spot is about three and a half or four miles north-easterly along the brow of the mountain from the top of the mountain road, the upper portion of which is seen in another view. The Brow Road reaches to within a quarter or half mile, and one can drive the remainder, it being possible on much of Walden's Ridge to take a buggy through the forest even without a road. Returning southwesterly along the Brow Road lined by a mountain hotel and homes of summer residents the traveler has one of the most beautiful drives in all our land, the road keeping near the edge of the mountain, now dipping into the trees and now coming to where the view opens, and Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, the Tennessee river and the expanse of the valley are seen in varied snatches of lovely scenery.



THE READ HOUSE SITE OF THE HISTORIC CRUTCHED HOUSE.

THE READ HOUSE.

"Read House" has long been a familiar name to wayfarers and citizens in Chattanooga, though not always standing for the handsome, up-to-date hostelry fronting on the north side of West Ninth street, looking south towards the Union Depot opposite, and extending from Broad on the east to Chestnut on the west. The picture shows the whole front and the Broad street side, and some property on Broad street in the rear of the hotel.

The traveler entering the Read House of today sees on his right a faded headed FIRST UNION OCCUPATION OF THE CITY, detailing among other things the placing of the colors of the Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry (Wilder's Brigade) on the Crutchfield House, September 9, 1863, and on his left one bearing the inscription:

SITE OF CRUTCHFIELD HOUSE.

USED AS HOSPITAL, SEPT. 20, 1863.

ACCOMMODATING 500 MEN THAT DAY.

A dramatic incident occurred in the office of the old Crutchfield House, Jefferson Davis, having resigned from the Senate, was on his way to his Mississippi home, and, being called on, made a speech from the standpoint of a confident and aggressive advocate of secession. He took occasion to speak complementarily of the brave Tennessee mountaineers and their rifles. Among his auditors was the landlord's brother, William Crutchfield, a Union man of strong convictions, and entirely fearless and outspoken, afterwards a valued scout and guide for the Union Army, and after the war a member of the lower house of Congress. As Mr. Davis was about to leave the office, Mr. Crutchfield delivered a defiant reply in denunciation of Mr. Davis, pointing at him with the words, "Behold your future military despot!" foretelling the disastrous result to the secessionists of the war, informing Mr. Davis that the Tennessee rifles would be found on the Union side, and closing with the words of a patriotic poem.

The moment was critical, pistol locks clicked, and a single blow might have precipitated a deadly scene, but Tom Crutchfield, the landlord, got Mr. Davis away, and the affair closed without bloodshed.

The cordial fraternizing in Chattanooga and throughout our land today of men of all parties and veterans of both armies contrasts happily with those old-time enmities.



CHATELAIN'S TERMINAL

CHATTANOOGA'S THERMOPYLAE.

This narrow passage, which bears the railway track where Lookout Mountain's foot reaches down to the Tennessee, water on one hand and mountain on the other, suggests the pass where, of old, Leonidas and his men awaited the on-surge of the Persian hordes.

Standing on Point Look one may see a train approaching Chattanooga, and, watching it disappear below the mountain, hear the tumble for a time and then have it cease as absolutely as if the train had come to a halt.

Over the single track of this strait and narrow way pass all the trains of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway and the Alabama Great Southern Railroad entering and leaving Chattanooga, and those of the Southern Railway in that direction, though the Southern is now pushing a tunnel under the end of Lookout.

The train in the picture is approaching Chattanooga. Close to the track, though not shown in the picture, is the mouth of Lookout Cave, a great cavern penetrating for miles under the mountain. The traveler seated on side next the mountain has a fleeting view of the entrance only a few feet away as he dashes past.



OBSERVATION TOWER—BRAGG'S HEADQUARTERS.

VIEW IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AT CHATTANOOGA.

This is one of four scenes of this series within the bounds of this resting place for the soldiers who gave their lives for their Country.

The cemetery is lovely by nature and art, and is kept in beautiful order. The flag floats from the rostrum on the high ground where on Decoration Days words of eulogy for the departed and of inspiration for the living combine with the strewing of flowers on the graves to celebrate the sad and sacred national holiday.

Beautiful views, though much obscured by the plentiful forest trees, are had of the picturesque and famous surroundings of Chattanooga. Missionary Ridge seems very close at hand, recalling the glories of that November day in 1863, and historic Look-out Mountain is clearly seen.

The hand of nature and of man combine to adorn and glorify the spot where sleep the defenders of the great-nul Nation.



CHATTANOOGA PUBLIC LIBRARY, CARNEGIE BUILDING

CHATTANOOGA PUBLIC LIBRARY - A RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENT

Ours is eminently a reading nation, both of books and newspapers, and the name of one of our citizens who has recently bestowed millions in promoting the cause of libraries throughout the land has become a household word. Chattanooga is one of the cities where Andrew Carnegie has erected a monument to himself more to his honor than the lavishing the money on bronze or granite to mark his last resting place.

The Carnegie Building of the Chattanooga Public Library shown in the picture was made possible by the donation of fifty thousand dollars. It stands on the southeast corner of East Eighth street and Georgia avenue. The view shows the front, facing northerly across East Eighth street, toward the end of the Times building and the west end looking across Georgia avenue.

The library was opened to the public 17 July, 1905. Though this date is so recent, it has already about five thousand books catalogued, and donations are constantly being made by purchase and donation. The directors hope to have about ten thousand volumes available by the end of 1905.

A large number of periodicals are taken. The rooms are bright and pleasant and afford excellent quarters for readers and students, and an auditorium seating about two hundred people can be used for lectures and addresses.

An important feature is the sterilizer, by which books when returned to the library are purged of any impurity they may have received, preventing the transmission of disease and promoting cleanliness and the comfort of readers.

The community may hope for much and lasting good from this beneficent institution.



GEORGE WASHINGTON MONUMENT - WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE GEORGIA MONUMENT—CHICKAMAUGA

There are many monuments in or near the Poe Field, marking that fatal portion of sanguinary Chickamauga, and some are shown in the view entitled THE POE FIELD—CHICKAMAUGA, but the most conspicuous of them all is the one which Georgia has erected in the southeast part of the field, shown in this picture, which is taken from in front of the monument, which faces west of north.

Military figures in bronze guard the three faces of the monument, the infantry soldier standing in front of the seal of Georgia having at his left an artilleryman and at his right a trooper.

There are inscriptions on all the three faces, the lower one on the front face reading:

TO THE LASTING MEMORY OF ALL THE SONS
WHO FORGOT ON THIS FIELD—THOSE WHO FORGOT AND LIVED

AND THOSE

WHO FORGOTT AND DIED, THOSE WHO GAVE MUCH AND THOSE WHO
GAVE ALL.

GEORGIA

ERECTS THIS MONUMENT.

The monument stands near the historic La Fayette Road, so struggled over in that titanic conflict when Rosserans and Bragg with their brave armies met for those two days of carnage, the deadly Saturday and Sunday, 19 and 20 September, 1863, in the woodlands of Chickamauga.

PLATES AND PRINTING
MACGOWAN-COOKE PRINTING COMPANY
CHATTANOOGA



WHEN THE SNOW FALLS.

WINTER SCENE FROM BOYNTON PARK.

Chattanooga lies much more in the sun than the snow. Sleighing is a pleasure seldom enjoyed, and the snowball seasons are all too short for our boys, and the scene here given may seem novel even to those who have witnessed many Chattanooga winters. The snow-powdered landscape of valley as well as mountain, and snow like that in the foreground at left of picture, are not frequent sights. The view was taken after that terrible weather in early February, 1905, which extended over so much of the land.

The view-point is in the southwest corner of Boynton Park, on Cameron Hill. A large part of the Chattanooga manufacturing district on the river is seen, with the sweep of the Tennessee till it curves around Moccasin Point. Right and left are glimpses of Lookout and Chattanooga Valleys, while the middle sky-line is formed by the outlines of historic Lookout Mountain.

This view of the mountain is an unfamiliar one, including part of the western brow and giving a different conception of the northern end, and showing not merely the scene of "Pickett's Charge" called "Battle above the Clouds," but the country over which the Union troops advanced in coming round from the western side to give battle.

Two other views from Boynton Park are given in this series.



CHATTANOOGA ISLAND—VIEW FROM COUNTY BRIDGE.

CHATTANOOGA ISLAND—TENNESSEE RIVER.

The winding Tennessee seems to cling fondly to Chattanooga somewhat as does the Tigris to storied Toledo. Flowing westerly it washes the northern end of the city, turning southerly it sweeps along the western side, then rounding Moccasin Point and passing the foot of Lookout Mountain seems loath to leave the city, and, turning, flowing almost the reverse of its southward course, it keeps so near that a westward traveler from Chattanooga would in a very short distance twice cross its broad bosom.

This view is taken from the Hamilton County bridge, which connects the northern end of Chattanooga with Hill City, looking easterly, up-stream, showing in the center the fertile Chattanooga Island, and beyond it the Citico furnace and at its left the plant of the city water-works, with historic Missionary Ridge for a background.

Part of the same territory is embraced in the view, also taken from the bridge, entitled HOMES OF THE CLIFF-DWELLERS.



SODGRASS HILL, CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

SHODGRASS HILL.

Of all the desperate fighting on Chickamauga's fearful field perhaps the most desperate and stubborn was where brave men in blue and in gray, looking into each others' eyes, rolled the tide of battle back and forth on that historic ridge where on that sad Sunday afternoon Thomas and his men, sore beset by the outnumbering veterans of Longstreet, saved the Union retreat from becoming a rout, and well earned for the gallant and steadfast commander the title of "The Rock of Chickamauga."

The scene of the picture, where perhaps was the very hardest fighting of all the deadly struggle on the ridge known as Shodgrass Hill, is about two hundred and fifty yards southerly from the Shodgrass House (seen in another view, and which stands on the northeast end of the ridge), and some fifty to a hundred yards easterly from an observation tower.

The thick clustering of monuments suggests the sanguinary record closing with nightfall 20 September, 1863. That on the right is to the 2d Minnesota Infantry, surmounted by a very effective bronze group, a standard-bearer the middle figure, at his right a soldier on one knee, to the left of the flag a wounded soldier, nearly hidden in the picture, fallen to his knees, leaning against the standard-bearer and with his left hand tearing open his blouse as if seeking the wound. The monument faces southerly. To the left and some distance off, on an elevation, is a monument to the 18th Ohio Infantry, further left and nearer the foreground, seen behind two tree trunks, is one to the 87th Indiana Infantry, further left in background is one to the 11th Michigan Infantry surmounted by statue of Col. William L. Stoughton, who commanded Stanley's Brigade during the last half day of the battle, while still further left and nearer the foreground is a monument to the 9th Ohio Infantry organized by Col. Robert L. McCook. Towards the foreground from this monument is a small stone to the 4th Kentucky Infantry, and further back, left of the Minnesota monument and beyond a tree trunk, one to the 10th Kentucky Infantry.

The Confederates at last held nearly all the field of Chickamauga but Shodgrass Hill, and as night came those who were left of its brave defenders withdrew, the troops on the ground seen in this picture being almost the very last to leave, as regiment after regiment, in regular succession as ordered, their brave work nobly done, left the scene of their glorious record. The battle was lost, but the army was saved, and two months later the vanquished of Chickamauga were among the victors of Missionary Ridge.



THE UNKNOWN DEAD—NATIONAL CEMETERY.

GRAVES OF THE UNKNOWN—NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Peerless and pathetic interest must be felt in the resting places of the men who gave up their lives for their Country, whose bodies are placed without recognition in graves marked by headstones devoid of the names of those who sleep their last sleep below. This picture (one of four devoted to the beautiful National Cemetery at Chattanooga) shows a large space marked by the square stone blocks peerless to that class of graves.

The cemetery contains 4,970 unknown soldiers' graves. How many there were whose remains were never even gathered into any cemetery, who can tell? In the case of a young Union officer who fell under circumstances of peerless gallantry at Chickamauga, and in sight of a regiment of his adversaries, his sister's story goes that ~~she was told by her father that~~ *she was told by her father that* "he was shot dead, but that he was not killed."

But though their names cannot be recorded on the headstones, none the less may the Nation bear them in grateful remembrance, and flowers can be strewn by loving hands honoring the brave men who fill unknown graves because they gave themselves as offerings on the altar of country.



TENNESSEE RIVER AND LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

LOOKOUT AND THE PENINSULA

This beautiful view of the Tennessee river and Lookout Mountain is taken from the neighborhood of the tannery of the U. S. Leather Company in Chattanooga.

The picture shows the river, Lookout Mountain, the city, is not on Lookout, but on the peninsula known as the Moccasin, a rocky island, at the foot of the mountain. The river flows along the bottom of the foot, and, turning northerly, starting up the back of the heel on its way past Brown's Ferry and Williams Island, as seen in the view entitled PANORAMA FROM LOOK-OUT POINT.

The view terminates here between the penitents' point of view and the mountain, hidden the second time by the foot of the mountain.

The gap in the line of mountain crest against the sky shows the station at the head of the incline.

This picture embraces the field of the so-called "Battle above the Clouds," shown on larger scales in other views of this series.



ORCHARD KNOB—GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS.

Thomas overshadowed by the picturesque contest of the next day known as the "Battle above the Clouds," and the great sweep of the Union hosts up Missionary Ridge on the day following, the battle of Orchard Knob was a critical, stubborn and important combat.

This rocky knob, about sixty feet high and containing about six acres, opposite Bragg's center, the main stronghold of the Confederate outposts which embraced breastworks and rifle-pits, was carried by sharp, short fighting after brave resistance, on the afternoon of Monday, November 23, 1863. It was headquarters of Grant, Thomas and Gordon Granger at the battle of Missionary Ridge on the memorable Wednesday following. As a diversion to help Sherman in his attack on the Confederate right, Thomas was ordered to take the rifle-pits at the foot of the ridge, the lines to advance at a six-gun signal. It was nearly 4 o'clock, when at the booming of six cannon from the knob, the men dashed forward with loud shouts, and in the face of the fire from the ridge and the pits, swept on till the rifle-pits were theirs; then, as the guns from the ridge wrought havoc among them, moved forward in the apparently desperate task of climbing in the face of the batteries above, while Grant asked Thomas who gave the order, and watched as they scaled the side and broke the Confederate line, and flag after flag fluttered out on the crest.

From the knob a fine view is had of the Chattanooga landscape of valley, plateaus and mountains.

The picture is taken from near the southwest corner; the tablet seen towards the right, near where the stone wall changes to stone and iron, is inscribed, THE MOMENTS IN THE WESTERN SECTION OF ORCHARD KNOB: COMMEMORATE ORGANIZATIONS WHICH WERE ENGAGED IN THE CHATTANOOGA CAMPAIGN, BUT OPERATED BEYOND THE LIMITS OF THE NATIONAL PARK.

The monument left from the tablet is to the First Michigan Engineers, with bronze relief showing laying of pontoon bridge; the one next, near the corner and facing west, is to the Second and Thirty-third Massachusetts Infantry; the next to the Fifth and Twentieth Connecticut Infantry; the next with figure of cannon, to Battery E, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Knapp's; the next to the Tenth Michigan Infantry, and the last to the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

A tall globe-topped Wisconsin monument is seen against sky line at right, while the bronze infantryman last against the sky at the left caps a monument of New York.

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MACGOWAN-COOKE PRINTING COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA



FOUNTAIN SQUARE—CHATTANOOGA

FOUNTAIN SQUARE.

"The forest primæval" largely covered this scene till the siege between the Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge battles, and though there were streets and some houses before the war, of the buildings recognizable in the picture the oldest is the Hamilton County Court-House, begun in 1844.

To the left of the Court-House is seen the upper part of the First Presbyterian Church, and then the tall spire and the corner tower of the First Methodist or "Stone" Church, the twin towers of the Catholic Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, and still further to the left the First Baptist Church.

The view is southward, from near the little plaza known as Fountain Square, lying where Georgia Avenue (to the left) and Lookout Street come together, containing the Fremont's Fountain, erected by the Chattanooga Times by a popular subscription from citizens of Chattanooga to commemorate the death on duty of Henry Her and William M. Peck, June 9, 1864.

Beyond the plaza is a cannon, with inscription reading:

"THIS CANNON WAS CAPTURED BY THE UNITED STATES TROOPS AT SANTAGO DE CUBA, ON THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, 1898. IT WAS ONE OF THE GUNS WHICH COMMANDERED THE BAY AND HARBOR OF SANTAGO AT THE TIME OF THE SINKING OF THE MERRIMAC BY THE LUTER, HANSON AND HIS BRAVE PARTY; AND WAS EMPLOYED BY THE SPANISH GARRISON IN THEIR EFFORT TO DESTROY THEM. AND IS NOW LOANED TO THE CITY OF CHATTANOOGA BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT."

At the lower end is an engraving embracing a crown and the figures IV, and around the wreath the inscription "No. 3667 SEVILLA, A. D. 1795," indicating that it was cast at the beautiful old Andalusian city of Seville, 20 February, 1795. On the right trunnion is carved roughly "P. 3625." The words rudely graven on the other trunnion, "OBERES, DE, ALEXANDER, RIO TINTO" indicate that the copper of its material came from that rich realm gained by Cortes and from that great mine in southwest Spain which, though worked in the time of the Phœnicians, yields such wealth of copper today.

PLATES AND PRINTING

MCGOWAN COOKS' PRINTING COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA



THE POE FIELD, CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Next after the fatal region of the Kelly Field and bloody Snodgrass Hill, the Poe Field and its bordering woods take third place in the scenes of carnage in Chickamauga's dreadful dance of death.

Though but a little north of where the Union center was broken at about 11:15 a. m. of Sunday, 20 September, 1863, and having some heavy fighting later, yet the most deadly work was on that Sunday morning, before the piercing of the center.

The cannon and numerous monuments seen in the picture suggest something of the tale of blood. The view is taken at the north end of the Poe Field, looking westerly towards the La Fayette Road, which lies to west of most of the field, though a small portion, including the site of the Poe House, is on the other side of the road.

In the foreground is seen an observation road made by the Park Commission, running into the La Fayette Road. The small monument on this side of the La Fayette Road and between two cannons is to the 19th Indiana Battery. At the right hand, standing to left of the tree which partly hides it, is a monument to the 101st Indiana Infantry; then, going to the left, another to the 19th Indiana Battery; a small one, faintly seen, to the 18th Indiana Battery; one beyond a tree trunk to the 73th Indiana Infantry; one to Battery M, 4th U. S. Artillery; a small one to the 7th Indiana Battery; one to the 92d Illinois Infantry; a taller one to the 105th Ohio Infantry, and a small one seen beyond the trunk of a tree to the 10th Indiana Infantry.

The cannon point southerly towards the Georgia monument shown in another view of this series. All these monuments, and the Georgia monument, lie near the historic La Fayette Road, so closely associated with Chickamauga's terrible story.



U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The growing wealth and power of our country, and the increasing number and importance of affairs entrusted to the care of the National Government, are suggested by the numerous government buildings throughout the land. Few, if any, in cities no larger than Chattanooga are the scenes of so numerous and important works as the one shown in this picture, standing on part of the ground known as the site of the Old Stone Fort, and officially designated by the Treasury Department the United States Court-House and Post-Office Building.

The picture shows the main front looking west of south across Elveworth street, and the west front on Columbia street at left of picture, where a portion of the Centenary Methodist Church can be seen in the distance. At right of picture is A street, lying east of the building, a part of Grant University visible far off. A short street running from Columbia to A is in the rear.

The large tablet in southwest corner of the block gives a brief history of military events from the first Confederate occupation of the city in the Spring of 1862 to Breagg's retreat to Dalton after the battle of Missionary Ridge, and the smaller one, to the right, on same grassplot, is inscribed:

SOLE
OF REPORT JONES
CHAMBERS.
COURT OF 20 LANE.

The building was finished and occupied in 1892. The Post-Office Department, including not only the Chattanooga Post-Office, but the Railway Mail Service and a P. O. Inspector and his force, occupies a large portion of the space, but the building houses also the U. S. Court Room and offices connected therewith, the Chickamunga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission, Pension Examiner, Surveyor of Customs, Internal Revenue Department and U. S. Weather Bureau, some of the apparatus of the latter being visible upon the roof back of the national standard



"W" (OR ZIG ZAG), AT HEAD OF WALDEN'S RIDGE.

Walden's Ridge, running east of north, the great eastern prong of the Cumberland Mountain, with the main body of which it connects the high hills of the Sequatchie Valley, is identified with Chattanooga's history both in war and peace. The Tennessee soon after beginning to wind past its southern base reaches the famous Signal Point, shown elsewhere in this set of views; and over Walden's Ridge passed the great battle of 1862, before the Sequatchie Valley and down to Bridgeport, which made the slight and insufficient line of communication by which for a time during the siege of Chattanooga after the battle of Chickamauga supplies came to the stricken Army of the Cumberland.

The great Cumberland plateau, of which Walden's Ridge is a part, is a level ranging to about 2,500 feet above the sea, is famed for its healthfulness, and was the subject of a noted paper by the late Dr. J. M. Wainwright entitled A PROPOSED WATERSHIP, CONSERVATION AND SOVEREIGNTY OF THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU AND VALLEY LAND.

Walden's Ridge, though for many years ascended by a steep and rocky footpath, has long been famous as a resort for health and pleasure for Chattanoogaans and people from a distance. The tomb of the late Dr. Alex. C. McCall, U. S. Senator, Postmaster General and U. S. District Judge, went there as far back as 1873, and have occupied their present summer home there yearly for more than twenty years. The mountain has grown in popularity till now many people of this city spend the hot season among its cool rocks and forests, and water from one of its mineral springs has been much brought to Chattanooga.

The steep old road was finally replaced by a fine new highway built by the county and adding much to the pleasure and ease of travelers and teamsters. Our picture gives a view of the "Way" known also as the zigzag, formed at the top of this thoroughfare, the road in general being of easier grade than even here shown.

Walden's Ridge figures in divers pictures of this series. It forms part of the landscape from many places, and the views from its crest, at Signal Point and elsewhere, are of much beauty.



NEAR THE BROTHERTON HOUSE, CHICKAMAUGA.

NEAR THE BROTHERTON HOUSE—CHICKAMAUGA.

of all the names connected with Chickamauga's red record, perhaps none so dear to the Union soldier such memories of disaster as that of Brotherton, associated with the long field lying west of the La Fayette Road, with a little house in its north-east corner.

On Saturday, 19 September, 1863, the first day of the battle, there was desperate fighting, and the Federal line was forced back across the La Fayette Road, the center being broken to a point south of the Brotherton House, and on the fatal Sunday following the Union center was pierced by Longstreet just west of that house, in the edge of the wood in the background of the picture, and that train of disaster began which drove the Union army to a retreat, and set for the Federal forces the day of the "Great March."

Rosecrans' order to Wood, given probably under misapprehension, and perhaps imperfectly conveyed, being obeyed, opened the way for the Union army to take prompt advantage, and the Confederate line was driven back, and the Federal forces swept through the timber to the Dyer Field and then on to dash itself in bloody spray on Thomas' rallying lines on Snodgrass Hill.

The stable at right stands in rear of the Brotherton House, a small building of heavy logs a little outside the view, being a story on to the La Fayette Road. The latter contains information about the battery to which is erected the monument, facing eastward and bearing no other inscription than the words MISSE TOURNÉ in relief, and lower down the graven lines:

TO BLEDSOE'S MO. BATTERY.

C. S. A.



IN THE CITY OF THE SOLDIER DEAD—NATIONAL CEMETERY.

ENTERING THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

This view is taken from near the main entrance to the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, whose stone gateway bears within the inscription:

HERE REST IN PEACE 12,956 CITIZENS
WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY
IN THE YEARS 1861 TO 1865.

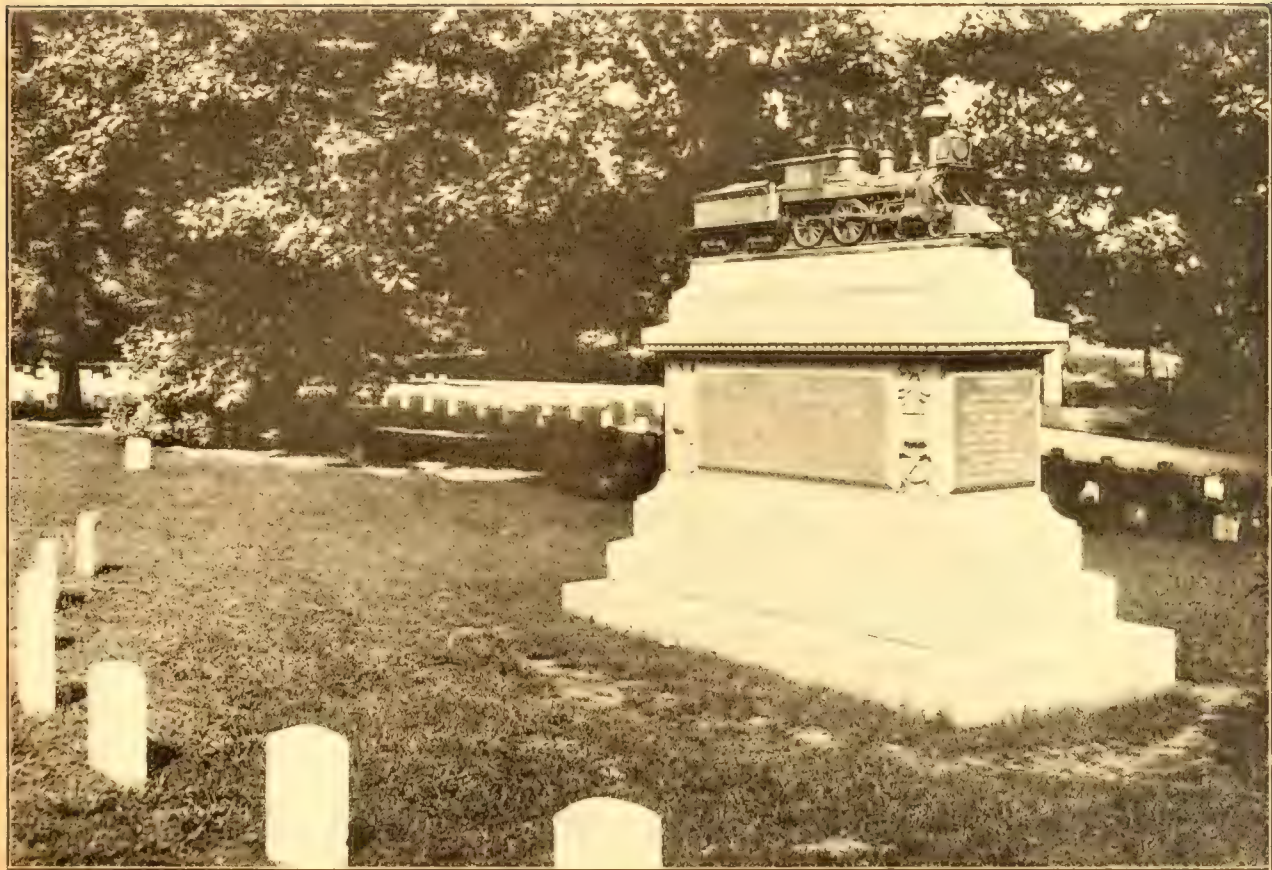
The number of soldiers' graves there now is 13,398.

This picture gives some idea of the beauty of the place and the care with which the Nation guards and adorns the resting place of its defenders.

Beside some land outside the wall there is enclosed about seventy-five acres rising from the outside boundaries, accessible by both electric car lines, which is adorned with greensward, forest trees, plants, flowers and shrubbery, and carefully kept in the best of order, making a spot not only inspiring to the patriot, but well worth a visit for its beauty alone.

Three other views within the enclosure are given in this series.

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ANDREWS RAIDERS' MONUMENT - NATIONAL CEMETERY.

ANDREWS' RAIDERS' MONUMENT—NATIONAL CEMETERY.

This scene in the Chattanooga National Cemetery recalls one of the most romantic and daring exploits of the war, which took place on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, the road between Atlanta and Chattanooga, so battled over later in Sherman's persistent advance and Johnston's stubborn retreat in the famous Atlanta campaign.

A party of twenty-two, James J. Andrews in command, nearly all from the 21st, 33d or 2d Ohio Infantry, all in citizens' garb and liable to be treated as spies, boarded the north-bound train at Marietta, 12 April, 1862, with tickets for various points, professing to be refugees wishing to enter the Confederate army. At Big Shanty (now Kennesaw) while the passengers and train crew were mostly at breakfast, they seized and escaped with the locomotive "General," and three freight cars. The plan, skillfully conceived and bravely attempted, was to destroy bridges and cut off the Confederate army from supplies.

Pursuit followed, first on foot, then by hand-car, then with locomotives, and in spite of cutting the wire, breaking and obstructing the track, and straining every nerve to distance the chase, the brave adventurers, their fuel giving out and their pursuers close upon them, finally abandoned the engine between Kingsfold and Graysville, Ga., and sought safety in flight on foot, but were all eventually captured.

The locomotive itself is kept on exhibition in the Union Depot at Chattanooga, with appropriate historical matter. The tender, filled with wood, shows that the General was an old-fashioned wood-burner.

On the side of the monument shown in the picture are the names of James J. Andrews and seven others, executed, and the curved row of seven uniform headstones, together with one to the right, not shown in the picture, are to those eight victims of the bloody law of war. On the end in sight are the names of six exchanged. At the other end are the names of eight escaped, and on the farther side of the monument is the inscription:

OHIO'S TRIBUTE

TO THE

ANDREWS' RAIDERS

1862.

ERECTED 1890.

This view is one of four given within this beautiful city of the dead.



SNODGRASS HOUSE, CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

THE SNODGRASS HOUSE—CHICKAMAUGA.

Among the various scenes from the battle, places of local memory at Chickamauga perhaps none comes so readily to the veteran of the Blue or the Gray as that of Snodgrass.

The house in the picture stands at the northeast end of the elevation between the two principal expositions of mountains called Horseshoe Ridge. Some part of the ridge may suggest to the spectator a horseshoe, and the ridge is of a similar shape as seen on a map is hard to describe in a text diagram. "This ridge," said Gen. Fullerton, late President of the Park Commission, "in its top and in its sides shaped like the body of one of those snail-back logs one sees down here, furrowed up and down with one or two ravines, and with a summit narrow as a common country road, is Snodgrass Hill."

The house was used as a hospital, but some of the fiercest fighting was very close around, at point shown in view entitled SNODGRASS HILL.

Chickamauga's bloody Saturday, 19 September, 1863, had closed without decided advantage to either side, though leaving the Union forces on the defensive. But a little before noon of Sunday the breaking of the center and forcing back of the right of the Federal army began what bade fair to be a decisive battle. The Union army spent three vigorous assaults, one by one, that on Snodgrass Hill. Thomas with comparatively small force effected the victory, numbers of the victorious Federal Confederates. With charging and countercharge, the bloody game went on, part of the long hill was taken, and probably not even the desperation of the defenders would have availed to keep a foothold but that Granger and Streedman without orders, but "marching to the sound of the cannon," arrived at a critical moment with reinforcements, which, with others from the Kelly side, though leaving the numbers still unequal, sufficed to enable the men in blue to hold out.

The brave and eloquent Confederate John B. Gordon, says: "With bayonets and clanking muskets the resolute Federals pressed and beat back the charging Confederates, covering the slopes of Snodgrass Hill with Confederate dead. Reaching like a cyclone through the forest, the battle storm swept. Battery after battery, deepening the unceasing din and babel, rising from their heated throats the consuming iron hail. The woods caught fire from the flaming shells and scorched the bodies of dead and dying."



MARKET STREET CHATTANOOGA'S MAIN BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE

MARKET STREET LOOKING NORTH FROM BETWEEN EIGHTH AND NINTH.

This familiar view of Chattanooga's main thoroughfare, Market street, is taken from between Eighth and Ninth, looking north towards the Tennessee river. One who remembers only old Chattanooga and the shabby frame buildings once so prominent would find the scene a strange one. It is suggestive of the growth and improvement which are now still further transforming the street, and which in coming years may render even this picture unrecognizable.

The buildings shown are of various stages of our progress. Last prominently seen on the right is a portion of the New Opera House, the enlarged and amended edition of the old James Hall, around which cluster so many varied memories, where dramatic performances, religious worship and political and general meetings found place. It was in James Hall that our people assembled to voice their joy when President Hayes appointed David M. Key Postmaster General, and their grief when came the news of the death of our young Dr. Norris from fever he had gone to fight at Vicksburg. Isham G. Harris, Logan, Tadmage, have held forth there. Forrest and Booth, we trodden its boards. Col. "Fatty" Harris was foreman and Maj. W. S. Marshall one of the members of the improvised jury that sat on the stage when Raymond gave us Colonel Sellers. Memories galore come with the thought of James Hall.

The asphalt suggests the occasion, a good while after the war, too, when Signior James E. Harris, ableman, proposed having the name of Market street changed to Mud Run.

And there are abundant reminders that we have passed by the time when neither Chattanooga nor the rest of the world walked by the light of electricity or talked over a wire.

The electric car recalls the days when we were street-car-less, and the later time when the tide of improvement gave us the one line, drawn by animal power and keeping strictly to Market street, vivid contrast to our present systems running by electricity not only far and wide within the city, but past its boundaries and even beyond the State line.

Our Country is marching ahead, and Chattanooga is not at the rear of the procession.

PLATES AND PRINTING.

MAYGOWAN-COORE PRINTING COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA, VA.



MARKET STREET—CHATTANOOGA'S MAIN BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE.

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SLANSKY 200 K LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

SUNSET ROCK—LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

One of the most interesting points on the summit of Lookout Mountain is this cliff on the western brow known as "Sunset Rock," where from a beetling precipice is seen a wide-spread and beautiful landscape. Specially is it attractive when the glories of sunset light up the west. The picture is taken from near the rock, and looking southwest.

Around the western side of the mountain came Looker to clash with Walball in the famous so-called "Battle above the Clouds." In the valley may be seen where the Alabama Great Southern Railroad branches off from the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, the former going westward for Birmingham and beyond, and the Nashville road to the right, till the cliff shuts both from view.

This picturesque crag is a favorite spot for visitors, though not giving so wide a view nor one of such historic interest as that from Point Rock.

The sky-line at right of the rock is formed by part of Lookout Mountain.



"BATTLE ABOVE THE CLOUDS" CRAVENS HOUSE, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

THE "BATTLE ABOVE THE CLOUDS."

Intense interest attaches to the dramatic struggle on the bench of Lookout Mountain, which has passed into romance and history as the "Battle above the Clouds," a poetic name said to be derived from the statement of Quartermaster General M. C. Meigs, U. S. A., "The day had been one of driving mists and rain, and much of Hooker's battle was fought above the clouds." At the dedication of the National Park, General E. C. Walthall, who commanded in the brave defense said, adopting the words of another, "There were no clouds to fight above—only a heavy mist which settled down and enveloped the base of the mountain," and Colonel Lewis R. Stegman said "Lookout Mountain stood there grim and silent, and on this particular morning was enveloped in mist and fog and cloud."

The time was November 24, 1863, the day before the capture of Missionary Ridge, each event making part of what is called "The Battle of Chattanooga." The Union forces, coming round from the western side of the mountain, drove back the Confederates, after desperate resistance. Union artillery from Mission Point, across the Tennessee, hurled its missiles in aid of Hooker. Confederate cannon on the summit took part, but the fog spoiled their aim. Confederates on the mountain top acted as sharpshooters, and also rolled down rocks. Glory is due to the Confederates for gallant defense against superior force, to the Union troops for struggling over difficult ground to reach and attack an entrenched enemy, whose valor they knew, but not the scanty numbers which were to come into action.

At 2:30 p. m. Bragg ordered Stevenson, who was stationed on the summit, to withdraw from the mountain. Had the Union troops swept round to the eastern side and ascended by the road, any Confederates at the Point would have been caught in a cul-de-sac, as it was impracticable to descend at the Point except a man or two at a time.

In the center of the picture is the historic Travlers House, the original being headquarters of the gallant Walthall. The wooden main portion was torn down soon after the battle, the rebuilding being substantially on original plan. The old stone kitchen forms part of the present house, now U. S. Government property. Above its west end is seen Point Look, the extremity of Lookout Point, and at the right the Point Hotel building. To the right from the Iowa monument is seen one of New York, which State has also another in process of erection on Lookout Point.

PLATES AND PRINTING

MACGOWAN-COOKE PRINTING COMPANY

CHATTANOOGA



HOMES OF THE CLIFF-DWELLERS.

HOMES OF THE CLIFF-DWELLERS.

At the right of this scene is a glimpse of that picturesque portion of the northern part of Chattanooga proper lying on the Tennessee and known as "Bluff View." The house and stable seen in the picture are those of Mr. C. A. Rabb, whose residence is the only one shown in the view, but this attractive and popular locality, reaching for a considerable distance along this steep bank of the beautiful Tennessee, is fully taken up by handsome homes. Though the crest of Missionary Ridge and the mountain tops of Lookout and Walden's Ridge offer themselves so invitingly to Chattanoogaans, yet for lovely spots for homes it is not necessary to go beyond the limits of a city which among its other attractions possesses the heights of Cameron Hill and the beautiful riverside of Bluff View.

The picture is taken from the bridge looking up the river, somewhat south of east, and shows at the left the river and a portion of Chattanooga Island. Above the right hand upper part of the island are the city water-works, with the Office inn, near to the right and Missionary Ridge beyond.

This view shows somewhat the same landscape as the one entitled CHATTANOOGA ISLAND—TENNESSEE RIVER.

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CHATTANOOGA



FROM TIMES DOME, LOOKING WEST.

LOOKING WEST FROM THE TIMES BUILDING

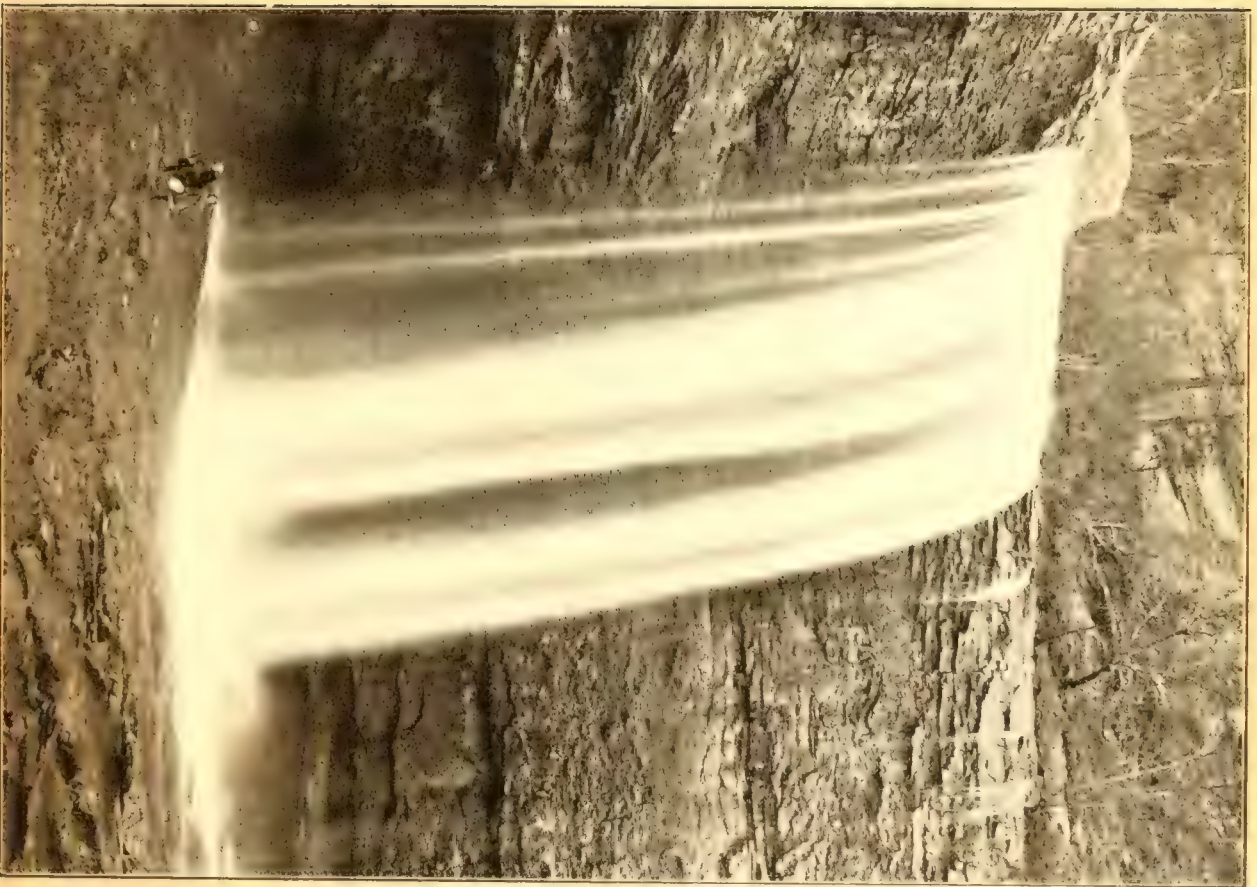
In our favored land and in this wonderful twentieth century great material progress is taken as almost a matter of course. But we must not look for it from another country, or a reincarnated spirit, remembering only the war-gashed struggling town that remained when first the swords of 1861-65 were beaten into plowshares and the swords into pruning and reaping and threshing tools. Merlin had waked from his long sleep and brought his wand to the banks of the Tennessee to bid the walls of Chattanooga arise as did the towers of Camelot for King Arthur.

The opposite view of a comparatively small part of the city is taken from beneath the gilded dome of the tower of the Times building.

The street near the left of the picture is Eighth, extending east to intersection with Market being destroyed by the sunlight and the crossing of electric railway tracks. The spire on the right side of Eighth is that of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, on the northeast corner of West Eighth and Chestnut, and the square tower of stone-trimmed brick beyond the center of the picture is that of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church on northwest corner of West Seventh and First while the unroofed spire beyond round stone towers seen close to the left are of the Second Presbyterian Church diagonally opposite St. Paul's on southeast corner.

As the first background rises the elevated part of the city, the high northern end of which at right of picture is known as Cameron Hill, to the summit of which when the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland in this city had been turned into a becoming memorial to the recent death of President Garfield, there marched on September 22, 1881, an imposing procession composed in part of a double file of soldiers of the Civil War, each Union veteran with an ex-Confederate at his side, and there two gallant soldier-citizens of Chattanooga, Major M. Grant, from the Union army, and the ex-Confederate, Major J. L. McCollum, now of Atlanta, hoisted on the staff of a pole a tattered and stained starry flag of the Union, the country.

The final background of the picture is formed by Raceoon Mountain, showing through a gap a small portion of Walden's Ridge,



FALLS OF JULIA LAKE—LOOKSOUT MOUNTAIN.

LULA FALLS—LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Though the most famous spot on the summit of Lookout is Point Park at the northern extremity of the mountain, with its Point Rock from which is seen such an interesting and magnificent landscape, yet this by no means exhausts the attractions. This famous outlook is a beautiful ride from the foot of the incline. A fine drive over a good mountain road reaches the ground above, where little Lula Lake is crossed on foot over the bridge of a railway which transports coal to the valley, and descent to the foot is made by a steep path to left of the view given in the picture.

This lovely cascade, about one hundred and thirty feet high, is one of the many attractions with which the neighborhood of Chattanooga is filled.

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